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From One to Another.

Far overhead
An amber heaven fades to faintest gray;
Sky stoops to sea, sea rises gray to sky,
Wave rolls on wave, forever sigh on sigh—
The death of day.

Art thou too dead?
The sea that rolls between, is that death's sea?
May no hands touch, no solemn echoes fall,
None answering cry if one to other call,
From land or sea?

Canst thou forget?
Wandering forever on some unknown shore,
Living or dead, oblivious or most blest—
Perchance thy feet at last have found rest
Forevermore?

Living or dead,
Star-eyed and pale thy face seems ever near;
Remembering, love, in life one hour, one day,
Call once from out the dark, turn them away—
One heart may bear.

Hast thou not heard
Passionate moan of waves that break in tears,
Break on, and die, and still may not forget
The infinite perfection of regret—
These weary years?

Dead Minna.

As May's first morning rose in pride,
The village maiden, Minna, died.

Her friends—the kinsmen of her race
Mourned round her a little space;

Then left her in her death-robe dressed,
With one white lily on her breast.

But when the hour of night was near,
And moonlight soft suffused the bier,

There came the Prince of all the land,
And, weeping, kissed her small, cold hand;

And brought a jewelled circlet rare,
To glimmer round the maiden's hair,

And brought a pearl-lit star to rest
Upon the crowned maiden's breast.

Still bore her brow the moon's soft ray;
It tinged the lily where it lay.

He cast the circled gems aside—
"God's crown is best, my queen, my bride!"

He cast the pearls beneath his feet—
"God's lily is thy breast-flower sweet!"

Then, kneeling, wept with passionate pain,
And showered wild kisses down like rain,

And lingered till the moon sank low,
And all its soft and smiling glow

Paled slowly from the pallid face,
And darkness rose around the place—

Then left her in her death-robe dressed,
With one white lily on her breast.

MOTHER RUE'S CASHMERE SHAWL.

"Bless your soul! how air ye, Mrs. Sovereign?" said a bent, wizened old woman, accosting a lady who was giving some orders in a store. "I should hev knowed ye if I'd met you in the New Jerusalem: you ain't a day older'n you was a dozen years ago." The old woman wore a rusty alpaca, and a tattered woolen shawl that did service at the same time for a bonnet.

"I really—I beg your pardon," murmured Mrs. Sovereign, smiling apologetically upon the poor old face, and trying to bring to mind all the old women she had ever met. "Is it Mrs. Rue?"

"Bless your eyes! I knew you'd wouldn't forget a old neighbor—when I made your wedding-cake, too! Now there's many a fine lady like you would hev jest made as if she'd never sot eyes on such a shabby old body as me; but you never was proud. Lor sakes! I wish I hed my teeth in! I jest thought of it. I'd 'a put 'em in if I knowed I was going fur ter see you; but, ye see, I thought there'd be nobody here ter take a grain of notice of me. That's jest the way—go without a thing, and you're sure ter wish ye hed it; keep on your old gown, and company's certain ter call!"

"You've grown into a philosopher since we met," said Mrs. Sovereign.

"Like as not," answered Mrs. Rue, whose notions of philosophy were rather hazy. "But, you see, I was allus one of them folks as set a sight by appearances—more's the pity! And the teeth, I got 'em by way of a slant; and somehow or other when I don't hev 'em in, the roof of my mouth seems ter go clear up ter the top of my head. You see, there was a young fellow as was a dentist—a sort of peddling dentist,—and he was took down with the small-pox, and nobody ter look after him but them as was scarced ter death of it; but as it wasn't no great account ter me noway, and I couldn't be much worse off in t'other place, if I died of it, than with 'Liza Ann, why, I jest up and nursed him clean through with it; and when he got well, says he:

"'What shall I do fur you fur all you've done in my behalf?' And says I,

"'Nothing whatsomever. I was only curious to know if I'd be liable to the disease.'

"'Nonsense,' says he; 'I want ter pay you in some way.' And as he wusn't forehanded, and I knowed how ter feel fur them as wasn't, and as it was all in his line, I said,

"'Well, if you're bent on it, make me a set of teeth.' And I'm awful sorry I ain't got em in."

"Indeed you deserved them," returned Mrs. Sovereign. "But don't concern yourself about it; I shouldn't know that you were without them if you had not told me."

"Oh yes, you would, begging your pardon, if you wus onst to see them in."

"You are dropping a piece of steak from your paper," observed Mrs. Sovereign.

"Lor! I wouldn't mind losing the whole of it, I'm that glad at seeing you, only 'Liza Ann would raise sich a rumpus; she wouldn't take no excuses; and it couldn't be made up ter her noway! I s'pose she's a-scolding now, 'cause I ain't at home frying this 'ere; but I left the table all sot, and the water a-biling fur the tea."

"And who is 'Liza Ann?"

"Goodness! I thought everybody knew 'Liza Ann—leastways, she thinks they do. Why, she's my Tom's widder; an' he left word on his dying-bed that she wus ter pervide fur me as long as I lived an' sometimes I think she's a-trying ter see how soon she can get rid of me."

"And do you still live in Joy's Court?" pursued Mrs. Soverign.e

"Sakes alive! didn't you know that we'd left there these ten year? I s'posed that wus town talk. I wish ter goodness I hed my teeth in, and I'd walk along with you a bit, ter hev a little chat, and not keep you a waiting."

"Oh, never mind your teeth." Another woman might have hinted that she had her tongue left.

"Now that's downright Christain in you. I take it, 'Liza Ann herself would not be seen out-doors with me in this old gown; and it wa'n't but yesterday as I met Miss Deacon Merit, and stopped ter ask after the deacon's numbpalsy, and she jest makes ar though she wusn't looking my way, and walks straight on. I tell ye what, Miss Sovereign, if ye want ter find out the natur of folks, what virtues they're made of, and what air hung onto 'em like their clothes, jest lose your worldly prosperity and your good looks, and wear out your store clothes. But that Cashmere shawl is ter blame fur it all—plague take it!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Sovereign.

"Oh, like as not you never see me wear it. I never hed it on my back more'n twice. I felt as if I was carrying off Christian's burden every time I put it on. 'Liza Ann don't know I've got it—she'd take it away if she did. I keep it sewed up in a towel in my straw bed—there wa'n't nowhere else out of the way of 'Liza Ann's prying eyes. I can't bear the sight of that shawl, it makes my eyes smart ter look at it, and the tears jest come of their own accord. Sometimes I've been a mind ter sell it; but, sakes alive! you can't never get the vally of a thing like that!"

"And how much did you give for it?" asked her listener.

"A hundred dollars!—silver ones! It blisters my tongue ter tell it! A hundred dollars, if I'm a sinner; and I've wore it twice, and hed more wretchedness out of it than there air threads wove into it!"

"Oh! oh!" sighed Mrs. Sovereign, wondering if her companion was in her right mind.

"Yes, I hev. Sometimes I've thought if I could git a hundred dollars fur it agin—though, of course, I couldn't—it would be jest a ough ter take me into the Old Ladies' Home—that's one of my castles in the air—so't I'd be out of 'Liza Ann's reach. I've thought maybe the grave couldn't be so bad if 'Liza Ann wusn't there too!"

"Dear, dear! But you were telling me about the shawl?"

"Lor, yes! I've got a habit of wandering onto me like my old grandmother. She'd begin a-telling how the children got the measles, and she'd let ye into the private history of half the family by the way, and wind up, like as not, with a fortin somebody wus expecting from Angland. Wa'al, I dunno as you remember the widder Nile's son that went a-voyaging ter the world's end? They do say how he wus rich as Croysus, but she never got no more'n his cheest after he wus lost overboard. You see, she was expecting of him home, and his cheest came instead. Wa'al, Miss Niles, she didn't so much as open it fur six months; and then she found this 'ere shawl in it, which I s'pose he wus a-bringing home ter her. I sometimes wish she never *had* opened it!"

Howsomever, the minute I clapped my eyes on the shawl I was covetous of it, and I never rested till I got it. I thought it was the most beautifulest thing I'd ever sot eyes on. It looked as if it wus all wove of rubies and precious stones, and it wus most all border, saving a bit of scarlet about as big as a bandana handkerchief! Now, you see, I'd never owned a shawl but this 'ere robroy that I've got on; and though it wa'n't so nigh used up as it is now, it hed lost considerable of its bloom; and so, one day, when Miss Niles dropped in, and said she hedn't no heart fur nothing sence James' death, and she shouldn't never wear nothing but black clothes the rest of her life, and how her only desire now wus ter go out ter Indy fur a missionary, and if she could only raise a hundred dollars on that Cashmere shawl, 'twould help pay her way, and after that the Board would take care of her, it seemed a sort of a pious duty ter help her out, if she felt a call. Lestways, it was one of the biggest temptations that ever beset a poor vain mortal. We wus a-buying back the house in Joy's Court at that time—fur, ye see, my husband's name hed bin on Mr. Grew's paper, and what did *he* do but up and fail, and obleege us ter mortgage the house! Wa'al, I said it then, and I say it now, that it ain't proper fur a man ter put his name to another man's paper, and leave his family out in the cold—not that I blames John half so much as myself, fur he did it jest ter obleege, and I bought the shawl only ter please myself! We wus trying ter git enough tergither, you understand, ter pay off the mortgage, and some years we couldn't do no better than ter pay the interest. I worked amazing hard. I took old Miss Lamson ter board—and a heap of trouble she wus, poor soul, with her rheumatics and ticdoloreux; and she hed ter hev skeleton jelly made fur her, and lastly she hed ter be fed; and it wa'n't no fool of a job—she wus a powerful eater! But I never give her a hasty word, nor a wry look; and I treated her as handsome as if she'd 'a bin my own mother, or the fust lady in the land. You see the town paid fur her board—and a mighty small one it wus, but it helped; and after she'd gone home I hed more time, and I took in needle-work, and I'd raked and scraped a hunderd and some odd dollars tergither—my John he'd bin laid up with rheumatic fever, and hedn't got nothing a forhand that year—and I wus going ter pay it down that very next Monday, when Miss Niles and the shawl they come in a Saturday!

"I hed a great struggle with myself fust. It kep' me a-turning and twisting all night a-making up of my mind. I hankered after that shawl like all possessed, till it seemed as if I couldn't be happy without it noway, though all the while I knowed I'd no business with anything so grand. But all the neighbors hed hed new shawls that fall, even Miss Grew—lor! they rides in their carriage ter-day, and goes about crackling in their silks, as if failing and bringing honest folks inter poverty wa'n't a crying sin!—and I thought ter myself how this one would be crazy with envy when she saw me sail out in my new Cashmere, and the other one and her Bay State would be cast inter the shade.

"So, without onst thinking that I hedn't nothing, like gowns and fixings, ter correspond, I jest paid Miss Niles the money, and carried my shawl up stairs. Wa'al, she wa'n't no sooner out of the house than I'd give a farm not ter hev bought it; but I wus too proud ter call her back, and I've allus hed her heavy on my mind, as well as the shawl; for, you know, she wus lost a-going ter Indy, and I somehow felt sort of responsible—seeing, too, as she wus the last of her family. Wa'al, John he didn't know I hed the hunderd dollars—I'd kep' it fur a surprise—and now I couldn't make up my mind ter tell him about the shawl. So when it came Sunday I put it on with my old delaine, and my rough-and-ready straw bonnet, and sneaked down the back stairs ter meeting without saying a word ter him—he hedn't got able ter be out himself—and I felt so horrid mean about it that when Miss Jenkins said, 'What a splendid new shawl you're a-wearing of!' it didn't give me the leastest quiver of pleasure as ever wus; nor when Miss Grimalkin said, 'It really don't seem worth while ter hev such a dressy shawl ter wear about here, where there's nobody ter see—now, does it?' nor when Miss Little declared, 'There wasn't nothing like a shawl ter cover up your old gowns, and make ye look respectable!' though I knew it wus all spite and jealousy that made their words stinging.

"I've come ter think I'd rither hev my neighbors good natured than envious as I git along in years. I wa'n't half so comfortable in my Cashmere as I'd bin in the old robroy; and after I wore it twice I took such a disliking ter it that I jest hid it away, and went back ter the robroy. But I allus felt as if the Cashmere hed crippled us. Ye see, we allus has ter pay fur our luxuries, even after we've got tired of 'em. Money wus harder ter git after that, or perhaps I'd misused my opportunity and didn't desarve another. Howsomever, Mr. Doubleday, who held the mortgage, died, and his son foreclosed, and turned us out o' house and home! After that there wusn't much ter hinder us from going down hill pretty lively. John he lost courage, and wus gitting weakly; the children died one after another, except Tom, and 'Liza Ann she worrited the life out out of *him* in time; and so here I am, an old woman, with naught in the world but a set of teeth and that there Cashmere shawl. You see, if I hed paid the money onto the mortgage, it would hev give John a lift, and put some spirit inter him—fur work never seems so light as when you're gitting ahead—and then maybe I shouldn't hev had retribution a-following of me round all my days in the shape of 'Liza Ann a-twitting me of being a burden and a millstone around the neck of she and the children; though, goodness knows, I slave well fur all I git. What with being up at five o' mornings, making pies, and frying of griddle-cakes, and standing at the wash-tub, till my feet were that numb they wouldn't bear me!

"But it ain't no use. You may do ninety-nine things fur some folks, and if you don't do the hundredth, ye might as well let it all alone; and 'Liza Ann's one on 'em; though I don't want ter be complaining, only a pot must bile over onst in a while, onless the fire goes out; and you're an old friend, so't I've made free ter tell ye about the shawl. A body must speak now and agin about what's worrying 'em, and there's no sympathy in 'Liza Ann more'n a tommyhawk!"

"And did you never speak to your husband about the shawl?" asked Mrs. Sovereign.

"Bless you, yes; and he said as how it wouldn't hev made no difference noway: Doubleday'd hev foreclosed, and the house and money'd hev gone together. He was allus that consoling, John wus. But I've thought if any body could feel as how the shawl was worth a hundred dollars or less, it might, as I said, pay my way inter the Old Ladies' Home, out of 'Liza Ann's reach, for I'm sot agin being a burden or a millstone ter any body."

"I should like to see the shawl," said her friend; "if you will bring it to my mother's house to-morrow, I will see what can be done."

"I'll come, rain or shine. I've bothered you with an awful long yarn, but if it wa'n't for Liza Ann—gracious! there she is at the door now, a-looking fur me, and a whole thunder-storm in her face! Good-day, and thanks!" and the little old woman hobbled off, up a muddy lane.

True to her word, Mrs. Rue appeared the next day with the shawl.

"It is as good as new," she said, unfolding it.

"Quite," returned Mrs. Sovereign, exchanging glances with her mother. "It's a pity you couldn't have sold it before, and had the money at interest all this time!"

"'Liza Ann wouldn't hev heered ter its staying there!"

"But how much do you think it is worth?" asked Mrs. Sovereign, with an amused smile.

"Lor sakes! if I could git twenty-five dollars, I should thank my born stars!"

"Well, I was looking at shawls of this kind in New York last week, and the price was—two thousand dollars!"

"Now don't! you're just a-joking of me! Who ever heerd tell of a Cashmere shawl costing such a power of money!"

"It's a very good joke, isn't it? But it's true, all the same. You see, it's an India Cashmere: you thought it was French, I suppose: so perhaps did Mrs. Niles. But as she set her own price, and has left no heirs, there will be no trouble. My husband is going to give me an India shawl. If you are willing, I will take this, and pay you two thousand dollars!"

"My!" cried the poor woman, with tears in her eyes. "It's the fust time I've wished John alive agin in this 'ere world of worlds! If he only knew! Miss Sovereign, the Lord must hev sent you a purpose ter take me out of 'Liza Ann's reach! I don't hev no need ter be under obligation ter the Old Ladies' Home neither, fur I can hire a room, and keep house all ter myself, and hev folks ter ten sociable; and what's more, I shall hev something ter leave the children, ter pay 'em fur being a burden and a millstone 'bout their necks! I wish John was here ter thank you!"

A Very Old Church-Bell.

Everybody who has been to New York knows the old Middle Dutch Church, on the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, which is now used as the city postoffice. The bell hung in the tower of this church for over a century.

It was made in Amsterdam in 1731, the year before that in which George Washington was born. That it antedates the birth of Washington does not impress us so much as that Col. Abraham de Peyster, a prominent citizen of New York, who presented the bell to the church, was born in 1657. His older brother, had he been an Englishman instead of a Dutchman, might very well have seen Charles I executed.

The bell is thought to be a very beautiful one. Tradition says that the citizens of Amsterdam, previous to its casting, threw quantities of silver coin into the bell metal. From the appearance and tone of the bell, it is not unlikely that this may be true. Near the top it is surrounded by a band of exquisite scroll-work. In these days we should think cupids scarcely in place on a church-bell, but on Col de Peyster's gift they are dancing all about, and playing on harps, drums, flutes, etc. The whole frieze is in high relief, and very delicate and sharp. Immediately below the frieze is the name of the maker, etc.

Me fecerunt De Grave et N. Muller,
Amsterdam. Anno 1731.

(De Grave and N. Muller made me, etc., This line is succeeded by another delicate scroll of leaves, below which we read the name, etc., of the donor;

Abraham de Peyster, Geboren [born] den 8 July, 1657.

Gestorven [died] den 2 Augustus, 1728.

Legaat aan de Nederdysche Kerk to Nieuw York van Coll.

(A legacy to the Low Dutch Church in New York.)

Early in the Revolutionary War, when the British converted the Middle Dutch Church into a riding school for the cavalry, a member of the church, named Oothout, got permission from Gen. Howe, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, to remove the bell. He stored it at his country-seat, which was on what is now Twenty-third street. Some years after the British had evacuated the city, when the church had been repaired for worship, the bell was restored to its old place. There it remained until 1844, when the church was leased to the Government for its present use.

It was then taken to the church in Ninth street, and thence to Lafayette Place church, where it was in service until the spire was removed. It is not now in use, but next year it will probably find room in the belfry of a new church which is building far up-town.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Scene in a Menagerie.

A letter from Turin states that a scene of great excitement was witnessed on Feb. 7, at the menagerie in the Piazzi d'Armi. M. Bidel, a tamer of wild beasts, had been accustomed to collect lions, lionesses, bears, and hyænas in the same den with a lamb and to make them caress the latter without doing it any injury. On this occasion he had thrust the head of the little animal into the mouth of the lion, when suddenly the king of beasts was seen to close its jaws, from which blood at once flowed in abundance. The spectators were in consternation and uttered loud cries, supposing that the exhibitor himself would be devoured the next moment. Bidel, however, struck the beast a smart blow on the head with his closed hand and the dead body of the lamb fell from its mouth. The lion roared, but at the order of the tamer went sullenly to lie down in a corner of the cage. At that moment a lioness rushed on the exhibitor, but fortunately only tore the sleeve of his shirt. Bidel then retreated to another corner and ordered, by a gesture, his terrible pupils to withdraw into another compartment. They all obeyed, and the man then profited by that moment to make his escape from the cage.

Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of the moral strength which culture gives, says:—"In the great conflict between Germany and France, it was the schoolhouse which overthrew France. There were ninety-eight per cent. of the German army who could read and write. There were forty-eight per-cent. of the French army who could read and write. Of course they went down.

Spanish Affairs.

The Carlists—With a Short Sketch of the Spanish Revolutions.

The name Don Carlos has been since the sixteenth century mingled in the public mind with scenes of revolt in Spain. There have been four pretenders to the Spanish throne of this name. The later pretenders have been the representatives of absolutism. Don Carlos, I., Infante of Spain, son of Phillip II., born at Valladolid in 1545, died in 1568 in prison at Madrid, and was buried in a nunnery. He was sickly and passionate; was superseded as presumptive heir to the crown. He planned an assault on his father, and for this he languished until his death in prison. His death as well as his life gave rise to many conflicting rumors. The incompatibility of temper between a rigid, iron-hearted man like Don Philip and a morbid, impulsive youth like Don Carlos, the fact that the Infante had been engaged to Elizabeth of France, who subsequently became his stepmother, his sympathy with the revolt of the Netherlands, and his hatred of Alva, all conspired to invest the melancholy fate of the Infante with a halo of romance which has been poetically treated by Alfieri, Campestron, Otway, and, above all, Schiller. The second pretender, Don Carlos Maria Isidor, pretender to the crown of Spain, son of King Charles IV., born March 29, 1788, died in Tricste, March 10, 1855. Many of the opponents of the constitutional regime, which was restored in 1820, gathered around Don Carlos, hoping that after the decease of his childless brother, Ferdinand VII., he would ascend the throne. But these hopes were prostrated by Ferdinand's marriage with Maria Christina, and by the abrogation of the salic law, which placed Isabella upon the throne. In 1832, when Ferdinand was supposed to be on the eve of death, the Carlists succeeded in extorting from him a decree re-establishing the salic law, and thus excluding Isabella, but he recovered his health, and the fraud practised upon him was immediately redressed. In 1833, when Ferdinand died, Don Carlos proclaimed himself king. Maria Christina, the regent, branded him as a rebel, and concluded with Britain, France, and Portugal, the so-called quadruple alliance, the practical effect of which was to expel Don Carlos and Don Miguel, the champions of absolutism, from Spain and Portugal. On July 1, 1834, Don Carlos left England, whither he had fled, and, smuggling himself into Spain, succeeded in kindling a civil war in the northern provinces, which raged for several years, Don Carlos eluding the vigilance of his opponents until 1839, when he was compelled to leave the Spanish territory and to betake himself to France, where, upon his refusal to renounce his claims, he was by order of the French Government detained at Bourges. The decree which ordained his perpetual expulsion from Spain was by unanimous vote confirmed by the Cortes in 1836. In 1845 he adopted the name of Count of Molina, abdicated in favor of his eldest son, the Count of Montemolin, and on receiving permission to leave France took up his abode in Austria. His first wife was Maria Franciska de Assis, daughter of John VI., King of Portugal, who bore him three sons, Don Carlos in 1818, Don Juan Carlos in 1822, and Don Fernando in 1824. His second wife, whom he married in 1838, and who survived him, is Maria Theresa, Infanta of Portugal and Princess of Beira, widow of the Infante Pedro of Spain and mother of the Infante Sebastian of Portugal. The present pretender is Carlos Luis Maria Fernando, the eldest son and heir of Don Carlos, who was born January 11, 1818. In 1846 he left Bourges, where he had resided with his father, and took up his residence in England under the name of the Count of Montemolin. In April, 1849, he made an attempt to introduce himself in disguise into Spain, but he was arrested, detained from April 5 to the 10th in the Citadel of Perpignan, and on April 15 he was again in London. On July 10, 1850, he married Maria Carolina Ferdinanda, sister of Ferdinand II. of Naules

Slate, and How Was it Formed?

That slate may have been once mud is made probable by the simple fact that it can be turned into mud again. "If you grind up slate, and then analyze it, you will find its mineral constituents to be exactly those of a very fine, rich and tenacious clay. Wherever the top of the slate beds and the soil upon it are laid bare, the black layers of slate may be seen gradually melting—if I may use the word," says the Rev. Charles Kingsley in "Town Geology"—"under the influence of rain and frost, into a rich tenacious clay, which is now not black, like its parent slate, but red, from the oxidation of the iron which it contains. But, granting this, how did the first change take place? It must be allowed at starting that time enough has elapsed and events enough have happened since our supposed mud began first to become slate to allow of many strange transformations. For these slates are found in the oldest beds of rock, save one series, in the known world; and it is notorious that the older and lower the beds in which the slates are found, the better—that is, the more perfectly elaborate—is the slate. The best slates of Snowdon (I must confine myself to the districts which I know personally) are found in the so-called Cambrian beds. Below these beds but one series of beds is as yet known in the world, called the Laurentian. They occur to a thickness of some eighty thousand feet in Labrador, Canada and the Adirondack Mountains of New York; but their representatives in Europe are, as far as known, only to be found in the north-west highlands of Scotland and in the island of Lewis, which consists entirely of them; and it is to be remembered, as a proof of their inconceivable antiquity, that they have been upheaved and shifted long before the Cambrian rocks were laid down 'unconfortably,' on their worn and broken edges."

The Coal Trade.

The coal trade for the future promises to be active, and rates can be depended upon not being any lower than the present. There is a very good prospect that the bituminous coals of our country will find a ready sale, for all the produce of this year; England will find a powerful rival in the young empire of the Western Hemisphere with its inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron, so favorably located for use and profit. There is reported to be a willingness on the part of the dealers at the East to take the Pool coal, and contracts are said to have been made for considerable amounts to be delivered at monthly rates through the season, and although no shipments can be made for a few days, it will no doubt be pushed off, so soon as the season opens and vessels can be had. The companies and dealers in coals to be shipped from hereabout do not appear to be disheartened, however, but are scouring the market. A feeling prevails among the large manufacturing companies that prices must recede later in the season, the opening price this year being so much above 1872, but it is stated most positively that this cannot occur.

Women as they Were.

Young ladies of the time of Edward IV. were brought up with greater strictness than at the present day. Mammas in those days kept their daughters the greater part of the day at hard work, exacted almost slavish deference from them, and even, as an able antiquarian states, counted on their earnings. After they had attained a certain age it was the custom for the young of both sexes to be sent to the homes of powerful nobles to finish their education by learning manners, and thus a noble lady was often surrounded by a bevy of fair faces, from the owners of which she did not scruple to receive payment for their living.

For their occupations they were something of this wise:—She rises early, at seven or half-past, listens to matins and then dresses. Breakfast follows, and this is her costume—a silk gown, richly embroidered with fur, open from the neck to the waist in front, and having a turn-over collar of a darker color; a broad girdle, with a rich gold clasp; skirts so long as to oblige the wearer to carry them over her arm; shoes long and pointed; and, to crown all, the steeple cap, with its pendant gossamer veil. After regaling herself with boiled beef and beer she will possibly, if religiously inclined, go to the chapel, if not to the garden. This, enlivened by gossip with her friends, takes her until noon, when dinner is served, after which an hour or so will be spent with the distaff or the spinning wheel. At six o'clock supper is served, after which, perhaps, follow games at cards or dice, or possibly a dance, of which last our young lady is extremely fond. Later on another meal is served called the eve supper or banquet, after which she may drink a glass of warmed ale or a cup of wine and then retire for the night, while another day in the proper season she may go hawking, or ride on horseback, or hunt the stag, or shoot rabbits with bow and arrows, or some other such refined amusement.

The next most striking period—in female customs at least—is the reign of Elizabeth, during which epoch extravagance may be said to have reached its height. Before the Virgin Queen came to the throne she was remarkably simple in her attire, but in latter days she changed, and historians remind us of her eighty wigs of various colors, and of her three thousand dresses. A gaily attired queen makes an extravagant Court. A Court lady of that date wore a low dress with a long stomacher, an immense ruff around her neck, a small hat, crinoline, a large fan of ostrich feathers with a mirror attached, highly scented gloves, and frequently a velvet mask. Her feet were shod with pumps of scented Spanish leather, her hair was died red in imitation of the royal locks, and her face was painted and rouged. To supply the great demand for wigs women were sent round the country to buy up country girl's tresses, and female thieves in London robbed children of their hair or despoiled the dead.

Of all curiosities in costume the ruff is the most eccentric. These monstrosities were frequently made a quarter of a yard deep, so that the wearer was obliged to eat with a spoon a couple of feet long. When these ruffs first came into fashion the Dutch merchants only sold the lawn and cambric by ells, yards, half ells and half yards, for there was not so much lawn and cambric to be had in all London as now can be had in one shop. Also, as yet, umbrellas were not, and, when a shower did come down, ladies suffered terribly; while yet another difficulty was that no laundress could be found who was able to starch and stiffen cambric till Elizabeth sent over to Holland for starchers. Mistress Dingen Plasse was the first teacher of starching, and taught the Court beauties for a fee of four or five pounds, with an extra charge of twenty shillings for initiation into the mysteries of seething the compound.—*London Society.*

Too Anxious to be Thought a Murderer.

London has a new diversion. An individual, anxious for sport, gets drunk and then hands himself over to the police as the perpetrator of some shocking murder, recently committed, in which the murderer has, theretofore been undiscovered. After giving the police and newspaper reporters much trouble, the amateur murderer regains sobriety, declares his innocence and is discharged. This joke is ghastly, but on several occasions it was successfully practised, although the last attempt at it will probably cause it to be abandoned. A little girl named Harriet Buswell was recently murdered in Great Coram street, and there was much excitement over it, and an unsuccessful search for the murderer, until a Mr. George Cooper presented himself at the police station, declared that he was the murderer, and that he had done the deed for a friend of his in consideration of $500. He was kept in jail over night, and next morning arraigned in Bow street, whereupon he calmly announced that his whole story was a falsehood, his only excuse for telling it having been that he had been "drinking whiskey and old ale for a week, and had a touch of delirium tremens." He expected to be discharged, as previous jokers of the same sort had been, but the magistrate thought proper to look at the matter in a different light, and he remanded Cooper to hard labor for a month pending further inquiries. The magistrate said he did not suppose that Cooper really was the murderer, but the whole affair justified his being remanded in custody, and, besides, a little hard work and total abstinence from "whiskey and old ale" would do him no harm. So the crestfallen joker was taken back to jail, and the popular but ghastly diversion has received a merited rebuke.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Wants a Father.

A funny incident occurred in the United States House between Oakes Ames and Judge Poland. The Judge, it will be remembered, was made the custodian by Kelley of the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock which he demanded from Ames as his property. During the investigation Judge Poland deposited the stock with the Sergeant-at-Arms. Lately he approached Ames and asked him what he should do with it. Ames replied that it belonged to Kelley, and he had handed it over to him when he demanded it; that Kelley had handed it over to Poland, and it was immaterial to him what disposition was made of it. "You had better consult Kelley if you are anxious to get rid of it," said Ames. There was due on this stock dividends in securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company worth about $5,000 which Ames had withheld subject to the determination of the McComb suit. The question is, what is to be done with it? Kelley swears that he will have nothing to do with it, and Poland says he doesn't want to be investigated for holding Credit Mobilier stock. In the event of neither of them demanding it of the Sergeant-at-Arms, that officer fears he may be investigated also, and vows that if somebody doesn't claim it he will turn it over to the conscience fund of the Treasury Department.

The Wheeling *Register* speaks of certain Congressmen as "mob-o'-liars."

Table of Comparative Wages.

The following table of comparative weekly wages paid in 1869, 1872, and since January, 1873, in the City of New York, is of special interest now in view of the threatened strike to take place this spring:

Occupation.	1869	1872	1873
Bookbinders	$21	$21	$21
Boot and shoe makers	21	22	22
Bricklayers	22	24	24
Blacksmiths	23	24	24
Cabinet-makers	20	15	15
Carpenters and joiners	23	20	21
Carvers (furniture)	21	17	17
Clothing-cutters	22	23	22
Coach-makers	20	20	22
Coach-drivers	14	14	14
Coopers	23	18	19
Curriers	18	17	17
Clerks	18	17	18
Harness-makers	17	17	20
Housesmiths	23	23	20
Horseshoers	23	20	21
House-framers	17	17	19
Iron-molders	23	20	20
Lathers	27	24	24
Laborers	17	15	15
Machinists	17	15	15
Masons	28	24	24
Metal-roofers	24	20	20
Painters	23	21	20
Plasterers	29	24	24
Plate printers	23	23	23
Plumbers	25	23	23
Printers (book compositors)	18	20	20
Ship carpenters	24	23	22
Ship calkers	24	23	23
Stonecutters	27	25	25
Stair builders	25	23	21
Tailors	16	15	16
Tin and sheet iron workers	18	16	16
Upholsterers	21	17	17
Varnishers and polishers	20	18	18
Wheelwrights	15	14	14
Wood turners	17	17	17
Female Labor.			
Bonnet-frame makers	—	10	10
Book folders and sewers	—	7	7
Burnishers	11	8	9
Cap Sewers	7	7	7
Compositors	—	12	12
Dressmakers	—	8	8
Fur sewers	6	7	7
Hair weavers	—	9	9
Hat trimmers	—	13	13
Lace sewers	—	11	11
Milliners	—	8	8
Paper-box makers	4	5	5
Pasteboard makers	4	4	4
Parasol and umbrella makers	8	9	9
Shoe fitters and operators	8	10	10
Tailoresses	8	8	8
Telegraphers	12	12	12
Tobacco strippers	—	4	4

This table of wages is computed in most trades upon a basis of eight or nine hours of work. Men in the building trade, for instance, work eight hours, while others in other lines are employed nine and a few ten hours. A percentage of discount should also be made for lost time, careful inquiry among employers eliciting the fact that in most avocations the men lose on an average one day out of the six from one cause or another.

A Sumptuous Dinner.

A few evenings since there was given at Delmonico's by an opulent gentleman of New York City a dinner which for originality of design, magnificence of accessories, and perfection of execution has never been approached on this continent, and probably not been equaled, in modern times, in the other hemisphere. The table was some sixty feet long by about twenty feet broad. In the centre was an oblong basin some sixteen feet long, eight feet wide, and two feet deep, filled with water, the base banked with flowers. Rising above and covering this at a height of twelve feet was a delicate wire screen supported by posts garlanded with flowers, the posts crowned by bird-cages filled with songsters. On this fairy little lake swam two splendid swans, loned for the occasion by the Brooklyn Park Commissioners, and the mammoth birds glided as quietly and gracefully over the miniature ocean as if in their wider and more accustomed sphere at home. At each end of this fairy expanse were two golden fountains five feet high, whence cherubic figures rained from their heads tiny jets of spray. Flanking these on either side were stately golden candelabra radiant with lights, and at frequent intervals along the table were placed many-lighted candelabra of silver. The extreme ends of the table were banked with huge mounds of flowers, the rarest and costliest, each fragrant hillock measuring ten feet long, five feet wide, and three feet high. The margin of the table, in front of the seats and plates of the guests, was composed of a border of choice flowers, coming to a semicircle in front of each plate. Lack of space precludes further detail of numberless other dainty bits of ornamentation that imparted brilliancy to the general effect. Add to this fairy creation a procession of viands the variety of which was extraordinary, the cookery perfection, wines of rare vintage, music which vied with that at the opera, and our readers can form a glimmering idea of what this banquet was for four-and-seventy people—a banquet which, as regards regal splendor, artistic effects, and culinary execution, may be placed among the latest triumphs of gastronomic art. (Cost $12,000.)

Italian Minstrel Boys.

Few people are aware of the cruel trade in Italian boys by which the ranks of our little street harpists and violinists are recruited. The recruiting agent is generally a person of pleasant address, who, by means of fair promises of fortune and good treatment, induces poor parents to part with their children. Once in his power, and with the ocean between them and their home, their trials begin. They are subjected to the most cruel treatment, scantily clothed, half starved, beaten and abused, and deprived of all their earnings.

The Italian government has endeavored to put a stop to this trade in flesh and blood, but hitherto without much success. The most stringent laws prohibit, under severe penalties, the deportation of children from Italian seaports, but the agents evade these laws and penalties by enticing the children over the border into Switzerland or France. They are then taken to some sea-port town and shipped to England or America. Why should not the governments of these countries co-operate with the Italian authorities in repressing this atrocious cruelty? The men who bring these children to our shores make large sums of money out of their misery and wretchedness. The poor little fellows do not know how to protect themselves. They can not speak our language. They have no homes but the miserable garrets where their masters lodge them. If they run away they have no better place to run to, and many a poor little fellow, unused to our hard winters, has found the grave the only haven of rest from his wretchedness. Such things ought not to be tolerated in Christian lands.

BILLIARDS.—A recent English work on billiards gives some interesting particulars connected with the game. It was only in 1827 that slate tables were substituted for wood and marble, and only in 1835 that India rubber cushions took the place of flock and list. Again, it was not until 1807 that leathern tips were invented for cues, which rendered side strokes possible. About 1818 the side stroke was discovered by one Bartley, the proprietor of billiard rooms at Bath, England. Bartley had a marker named Carr, to whom he confided his secret, and Carr, when pressed to reveal it, produced boxes of what he called "twisting chalk," to the use of which he attributed his powers, and which he sold at seventy-five cents each.

The Smutty Nose Island Murder.

The particulars of the murder of Miss Christenson and Miss Lawson on Smutty Nose Island are as follows: Lewis Wagner, the alleged murderer, was one of the crew of a fishing schooner which recently sunk in the harbor, and thus left him out of employment. He is about twenty-nine years old. The two murdered women lived with Mr. Hontvet and his wife on Smutty Nose Island, which is one of the Isles of Shoals. On Wednesday Mr. Hontvet and Lewis Wagner went to the city to spend the night there, leaving the women at home; but after supper Wagner took an axe, went down to the wharf, and was not seen again till morning, when he breakfasted with Mr. Hontvet and appeared as though possessed by the consciousness of some terrible crime. After breakfast he had his beard shaved off, left, and was not seen afterwards till he was arrested in Boston. From the statement of Mrs. Hontvet it appears that on Wednesday, about midnight, Wagner came to the house, entered, and murdered Miss Christenson with a chair, and then horribly mutilated her with the axe which he had taken along with him. Miss Lawson attempted to escape through a window, but she also was overtaken and butchered.

Dce Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Mar. 27, 1873.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with ethcash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Last week's local option election having resulted rather strongly in favor of licenses, in the larger counties of the state, we are inclined to think that the local option act will not have more than one year for its age before there is a modification or repeal of it, which will bring us back again to something like the old license system. The men interested in the liquor trade will not be found sleeping, and we expect to find them carrying to Harrisburg next winter, such "weighty" arguments, as will secure a majority. The liquor men will spend money and work like beavers to get a modification of the act. And money is all-powerful. The anti-license men cannot, and would not if they could, raise any thing like the fund which the liquor dealers can raise to aid them in their plans. Hence we look for a modification of some kind. The attempt would have been made this winter and it would have succeeded, but the first half dozen counties spoke so heavily against license that ourlegislators did not dare attempt it in the face of such a vote. But now the larger counties of the south east with their endorsement of license, will em bolden such as feel inclined to listen to arguments as are betimes used at Harrisburg, to make a fellow "see it." So just look out for a change next winter. Local option is not destined to outlive its three years—that is our opinion. Temperance men will not spend money freely in a matter in which they have no direct pecuniary interest. It is so unnatural. The liquor men will do this, because with them the matter is a profitable one, and when one has to fight against money—particularly in our legislative halls—it is always the biggest pile that wins.

Grant has signed the bill which doubles his salary, and the congress men have pocketed the increase which the same bill allowed them, with two or three exceptions. Its all right, a radical Congress and President did it.

The radical house at Harrisbuug, has followed the example of the late radical congress, and passed a bill increasing the salary of members, according to which it shall be $1500 instead of $1000. Its all right, of course, because the rads do it, and the people pay.

The lower and eastern counties which voted upon local option, last Friday, went strongly in favor of license. There is a great deal of lager and ale manufactured down there, and these have become a favorite beverage with the people of Lancaster, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, &c., and they do not feel like denying themselves their favorite drink, and local option strikes as directly at those liquors as it does at whiskey and brandy. Then we have the result in Pittsburg and Allegheny, where a great deal of capital is invested in the manufacture of "old Monongehela," and local option meets with no favor there. Allegheny goes strongly for license. The contest there between the friends of license and no license, was a very lively one—there was a regular campaign of it, with meetings, speeches, &c., similar to the most heated political campaign, and the liquor men have carried the day.

Grant has re-appointed brother-in-law Casey collector of the port of New Orleans. This Casey has been notoriously corrupt during his former term, and the better portion of the radicals were, and still, are ashamed of him, but it don't matter, nepotism will continue, and the *Freundschaft* must be provided for.

Judge Richardson, of Illinois, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Mr. Boutwell, who was last week elected U. S. Senator.

The Williamsport Register, we see, thanks Mr. Singerly for copies of the constitutional debates. That's queer, when we happen to think that *Mr.* Singerly gets so many thousand dollars for printing them, and besides it is not through his favor, but by authroity of the convention that the Register gets the debates. Mr. Singerly deserves no thanks whatever, he gets well paid for his job, and the Register had better recall its thanks.

The constitutional convention has before it a proposition to require 300 square miles and 18,000 population in the erection of new counties, also, to prohibit the liquor business by constitutional enactment.

The propositions brought forward in that body are almost numberless, and many are hardly worth reading and receive very little attention at the hands of the convention. We do not deem it worth while to publish more than such as are actually passed, as likely to pass, or such as are of graver importance.

James Bowkes, a prominent radical politician of Philadelphia, hung himself in his place of business on the morning of the 22nd. To some other radical leaders it might fittingly be said, "go and do likewise."

Epizootic is now raging in northern Arizona and southern California.

Slavery has been abolished in Porto Rico.

The appropriations made by congress to carry on the government, are 25 millions dollars larger than last year. What does this mean in the face of the promised economy and reduction of expenditures? Instead of a decrease we are treated to an enormous increase of expenditures. The President's salary has been doubled, the congressmen have increased their pay, and a hundred other such little leaks tell where the additional little matter of 25 millions is swallowed up. A few lessons on economy and professions in the same line, from some of our radicals would be so refreshing just now.

Exempting from taxation cemetery associations, odd fellows halls, masonic halls,&c., all owned by individuals formed into stock-companies, and in which they have their profits on stock, has been the rage, in this state for years. The amount of property thus exempted may amount to several million dollars in this state, and the legislature is continually pestered with new applicants for special acts, to exemptcertain property from taxation notwithstanding it is as much a source of profit as farming, manufacturing or lumbering; this is all wrong—all property and all men ought to be made bear their equal share of taxation. None should be exempt. We are pleased to notice that our representative, Mr. Orvis, has kept a sharp eye upon that kind of legislation, and has objected to every bill—and they were many—that has thus far been presented. He deserves the thanks of every taxpayer in the state for killing this "breed of cats."

Gov. Hartranft has vetoed the bill appropriating $75,000 for the sufferers by the Somerset fire. We think the Governor did right, for it would soon get to be a common thing to have an appropriation for every fire that occurs within the state.

Congress Pay.

There are, says the Pittsburg Post, 366 members of the two Houses of Congress who are now paid $2,820,000 for their valuable services. The effort last session was to make it $3,760,000, but the affair was compromised by the old-fashioned way of "splitting the difference" between that sum and the old pay of $1,870,000, by adding enough to bring it up to the first named amount. Some of these high-priced gentlemen complain that it ought to have been as high as the highest sum named above, and express the idea that double that amount would be about the proper thing. They allege that a member should take his family with him to Washington, and that a bed-room and parlor with boarding cannot be obtained forless than $15 per day. A western paper thinks it would be well for the government to build a large Hotel at Washington with room for each member, allowing an average of four to each family. It estimates the cost of the building at about one half the yearly pay of the members. In the basement there could be a restaurant at which meals could be furnished at fair prices, or sent to the family rooms at a slightly increased price. All this could be done at a yearly cost of $1,500,000, and each member could be paid $1,000 for spending money each session.

Really, when only a few years since they raised their salaries from $8 per day to $5,000 per session, and now to $7,500, and many talk of making it $10,000, it is time to see whether the treasury cannot be protected from the in-roads of these loyal and patriotic gentlemen, not one in ten of whom ever earned half as much as the old salary, before they assumed their seats in Congress. Government feeds, clothes, and lodges the Cadets at Annapolis and West Point, why not try it on the Congressmen at Washington.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in a very vigorous speech on the Louisana question, which has been published in pamphlet, made this apt retort on the majority in the Senate:

Your political party has had in these ten years unlimited control of every branch of the Federal government. Congress has made and unmade the State governments in the South at will, and there is no element of misgovernment for which your party majority are not responsible. The mingled web of ignorance and fraud, of corruption and venality, of rapacity and crime, in whose meshes those unhappy communities are vainly struggling, was woven by your hands alone. And when you cannot untie it, you call in the sword to cut it.

Such has been since the war closed the history of your rule; such it will continue to be until the whole basis of your rule is changed, and you cease to sustain ignorance and vice in their contest with the virtue and intelligence of those communities.

LOCAL OPTION.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

Sweeping Majority in Favor of License in the East.

The following are the estimated majorities for and against license in the counties and cities from which returns have been received:

FOR LICENSE.

Lehigh	4,000
Northampton	5,000
Berks	8,000
Bucks	2,000
Lancaster	2,500
Lancaster city	1,707
Lebanon	2,500
Dauphin	1,400
Carbon	1,200
Montgomery	2,800
Allentown	837
Scranton	1,700
Pittsburg	7,265
Allegheny City	2,199
Snyder	300
	44,408

AGAINST LICENSE.

Franklin	600
Cumberland	400
Westmoreland	1,000
Chester	1,000
Somerset	500
Bedford	500
Venango	200
Union	150
	4,350

According to the above returns the majority for license is 36,908 in the cities and counties named. As compared with the vote of 1854 (when the anti-prohibition majority in the State was 5,168) this is a gain of over 19,500 for license.

New York had another awful and mysterious murder, on Sunday morning last, the body of Charles Goodrich was found dead in his house, with four bullet holes in his head. He owned a brown stone block, and lived all alone.

A Lost Race.

The Predecessor of the Aboriginal Savages of this Continent.

[From the Boston Daily Globe.]

A correspondent—whose statement has since been verified—writing from one of the mining settlements on the shores of Lake Superior, says that the remains of a considerable number of ancient copper mines have lately been discovered on Isle Royal, in Thunder Bay, on the northern border of the lake, which exhibit undoubted evidence of having been worked by a race of men long since extinct, and of whom we possess no knowledge save that left behind by such traces as are now being brought to view. Shafts of considerable depth, filled and chocked with the accumulated debris of ages, have been opened, and in penetrating to a depth of sixty feet tools of wonderful workmanship have been discovered together with charcoal remains, which mark the point where skilled artisans formed, from copper, tools whose temper and durability would astonish the ingenious makers of the present day. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working the mine, which, together with the fire, reduced the ore to a condition which rendered its removal in detail easily accomplished. Finely tempered knife-blades have been picked out of the pit, and granite hammers of such size as to require the strength of no ordinary man to wield successfully.

These discoveries, wonderful as they are, do not stand alone, nor do they present any new facts in relation to the people who formerly inhabited this continent. They simply go to strengthen the evidence that, centuries before the written history of America, powerful and civilized communities occupied every portion of its domain, who, disappearing, left behind them proofs of their progress in the arts and sciences and their indubitable skill in architecture. For three thousand miles along the valleys of our great western rivers traces of towns and cities occur at intervals, together with the remains of large fortified encampments, which show, from their position and arrangement, that their builders were no mean adepts in the art of warfare. Vast tumult, with the buried in a sitting posture, and at their feet shells unknown to this continent, exist by the hundred in the Ohio and Missippi valleys. In the dense Yucatan forests there are ruins of temples and palaces, resembling in solidity of construction, massiveness of materials, general design and execution, the ancient remains of the old Egyptian dynasties. Yet neither in Western America nor in Yucatan exists the faintest tradition as to that mysterious race which has left behind it the imperishable record of its genious and civilization. We can do nothing but conjecture. Pursue our investigations as we may, we are still lad back to the starting point with no more definite knowledge than when we set out. The thread is lost, never to be recovered.

It is a singular fact that, thus far, there has never been discovered upon any of the ruins, or in connection with the tools and war implements mentioned, any mark, letter or trace, whereon any clue, either to the origin, customs or language of this mysterious race, might be caught or gathered up. In Europe the gradual process of development from a half savage state to the high culture of the present day can be traced, stage by stage, and every distinct era marked by a definite date. But here the links that bound one generation to another have been abruptly severed, and the mound-builders of the Ohio, the architects of Copan and Palenque, and the copper-workers on the shares of Lake Superior alike lie beyond the reach of the historian and the speculations of the archaeologist. The relics they have left behind them only serve to excite the conjectures of the curious and the investigations of the scientific. Possibly, in some yet undiscovered ruin or tomb, the key may be found to the problem which now puzzles the world; but then it is only a possibility. There is little doubt that the mystery will remain a mystery until the great day when the sea shall give up its dead and the past be stretched before us like a scroll.

A Kerosene Horror.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 11.—In the township of Cascade, Kent county, last Monday night, Mrs. M. G. Smith was sitting up doing some work, her husband and son having gone to bed, when a kerosene lamp exploded, enveloping the unfortunate woman in flames. With a shriek of terror she awakened her husband and rushed out of the house, followed by her husband. Mr. Smith, with his hands and snow, endeavored to extinguish the flames, but did not succeed until the clothing of his wife was burned completely off, and her body so badly burned that she cannot live. Mr. Smith was so badly burned that he will be a cripple for life, and it is feared totally blind.

While this heartrending scene was going on outside, the boy, a lad about 14 years old, and the house were forgotten. The burning oil set the house on fire, and it and the sleeping boy were consumed.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Washington, March 21.—It having become evident to a majority of the Senate that the Morton resolution in the Caldwell case would fail by a large majority, Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, to-day offered an amendment to it, to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert that Caldwell be expelled. If this is adopted, and there is no doubt it will be, the next vote will be on the expulsion.

It is expected that on the question of expulsion several more days will be consumed. Many of the senators are getting very tired, and are anxious to get away.

Conscience Money.

A letter was received at the treasury department to-day, from a member of congress from New York, transmitting $4,700 in government bonds, being the amount of increase of salary due him, which he desired turned into the treasury. He especially requested that his name should not be made public.

GUATEMALA.—EARTHQUAKE.

The political trouble s in Guatemala continue without any decisive movements.

Shocks of earthquake continue to be felt in the unfortunate City of St. Vincente. The greater part of the houses in the valley of the Sempa are uninhabitable. After the great earthquake of the 30th of December last the river Acahuapa which runs close to the city, became quite muddy, which gave reason to believe that the causes were connected with the volcano of St. Vincente, only that on the declivities of this mountain no damage was done. About four miles distant from the city towards the east there is a plain called Earthquake Plain, with a small hill in it near the confluence of the Acahuapa with the Ismatic, where the shocks are more frequent and severe than in the city. At every shock great rocks roll down from the neighboring hills, and in "Earthquake Hills," deep and broad ravines opened up some 400 yards long. In this region it is feared that a volcanic eruption is about to take place.

The scene, says La Tribuna, presented by the City of St. Vincente is deplorable and melancholy. Naked walls every where rent and threatening to fall to the ground, roofs useless, the public edifices ruined, the streets deserted and the miserable inhabitants living in the squares and vacant lots sheltered by huts of branches of trees, and in tents. For twenty-six days they have been living thus exposed to the sun and night dew. Twenty-five of the best families removed to other cities, generally without any hope of returning.

A MURDERER LYNCHED NEAR MONTEREY

San Francisco, March 17.—The lynching of Tarpey, the murderer of Mrs. Nicholson, near Monterey this afternoon created great excitement in that city. The mob fastened a rope around Tarpey's neck and compelled him to stand in the box of a wagon. He was then told he must say all he wanted, for his time had come. Tarpey addressed the crowd for half an hour. The lynchers then drove the wagon away and left the man hanging by the neck to a limb of a tree, his feet almost touching the ground. The crowd seized the rope and drew Tarpey up higher. Several of the lynchers drew pistols and fired into the body of the dying man. At last accounts the body was hanging and the mob watching the place. The affair caused intense excitement. For several hours armed men held possession of Monterey, and declared they would take Tarpey safely to Salinas for trial. The jail guards offered no resistance, no shots were fired and no one was injured. Tarpey's wife, sister, and mother were near the jail and witnessed the whole affair, and begged, with prayers and tears, the mob not to injure him.

King of the Sandwhich Islands to Visit the United States.

General Sherman received a letter today from General Schofield, dated at Honolulu, wherein he says that he was about to start for San Francisco, and that he would be accompanied by the new king of the Sandwich Ilsands, who proposes making a tour of the United States for the purpose of studying our institutions with a view to adopting them in his country.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKS.

How Far They are Liable for the Safety of Special Deposits.

A case entitled David Scull vs. The Kensington National Bank was brought up in the Court of Nisi Prius in Philadelphia on Wednesday 19th, Judge Williams presiding. As it is of great interest to bankers and the public generally throughout the State, we furnish the following synopsis: It was an action to recover for loss sustained by plaintiff by the robbery of this bank on the night of February 2, 1871. The plaintiff, who resides at No. 918 Franklin street had been a depositor in the bank for thirty years. With the permission of the cashier he had left bonds in the bank for safe keeping, they being placed in a tin box marked with his name on the end, and locked up in a vault, and he paid nothing for the privilege, neither did he ever inform the cashier of the contents of the box.

On the 17th of January, he last saw the bonds in the box; there were thirty United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000. He cut off the coupons, locked the box, replaced it in the vault; put the key into his pocket, and walked off. He next saw it the morning after the robbery, when it was lying on the floor, broken and empty. The ground upon which he sought to recover was that the bank officers did not use due diligence to secure the place against the robbery.

On Monday, at noon, Judge Williams charged the jury, instructing them that if the robbery resulted from the negligence of the watchman, the bank was not responsible. This charge was supposed to be favorable to the bank. After remaining out two days and nights, the jury on Wednesday returned a verdict for plaidtiff for $37,000.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The ruthlessness with which the radical majority in the legislature are resolved to exert a political power acheived mainly by fraud at the ballot box is shown in the congressional apportionment bill which has been forged in the committee in the house. Last year an apportionment that was in the main just and equitable, giving equal representation to all parts of the commonwealth, was secured by the democrats of the senate, but was defeated by a combination of disappointed aspirants who prevailed on Governor Geary to exercise the veto. The success of that intrigue is witnessed in an apportionmest which concedes to the democrats of the state nine districts in twenty-seven. The simple plan on which this partisan work is constructed is to pile populous democratic counties together in large districts out of republican counties. For example, York and Cumberland, with a population of 120,046, are not entitled to a member of congress, but the democratic county of Adams with a population of 30,815 is thrown in so as not to endanger a republican district, while to the republican districts of Washington, Beaver and Butler, with 121,141 inhabitants, is given a member. This a discrimination of about thirty thousand against the democrats, and the same rank injustice runs throughout the entire bill.

In other respects the bill is a monster of gerrymandering iniquity. The ancient and populous county of Bucks is divided, one part being flung to Montgomery, and the other to Lehigh and Northampton. Not only are these counties thus mutilated but a ward of a democratic city is torn from its municipality, and thrown into a rural district. That is a refinement of gerrymandering rascality which attaches the Twelfth ward of the city of Scranton to the Monroe and Wayne district. Montour is separated from the counties with which it has been associated politically ever since its organization and is put with Potter and M'Kean into a straggling district of more than one hundred and fifty miles in length. Such are some of the features of a gerrymander in which radical fraud has surpassed all its former achievements in the same line. But this wanton assault on the right of popular representation will meet with no resistance within the party. The bill will go through the legislature and obtain the signature of a partisan governor with the same ease with which it was manipulated in a radical caucus. Partisan ends justify any political villany which the radical leaders may choose to perpetrate. It has been already demonstrated in this session that there is no conscientious sense of right and justice in the majority who control the legislature. It would be the utmost simplicity to imagine that this majority will balk at this iniquitous gerrymander.—Patriot.

BURNT GREENBACKS.

The identification and restoration of notes which have been burnt is a difficult and interestiug operation. Every one has observed that a printed paper after having been burnt, if not subjected to a strong draft or roughly handled; retains its original form, and that the printing is distinct and legible, and appears as if it had been raised or embossed on the paper, but that if it is touched never so gently it crumbles into dust. Notes in this condition are frequently received at the Department for redemption. The counter subjects each note to a careful inspection in a strong light, under a powerful glass, until she determines the denomination and issue, and then pastes it upon a piece of thin, tough paper in order that it may be safely handled. But this pasting, by destroying the raised or embossed appearance, at once and forever precludes all chance of again identifying the kind or denomination of the note. Henceforth it is but a plain, black piece of paper, giving no indication that it ever represented money. It is therefore very necessary that the counter should be quite sure that her judgement is correct before the note is pasted upon the paper. She must also,—a most difficult task,—determine whether the note is genuine or counterfeit. And yet counterfeits are discovered by these experts among the charred remains of notes with almost as much certainty as among perfect notes. Charred notes of National banks have occasionally come into the possesion of the Department, and having been restored in this manner and returned for redemption to the banks which issued them, accompanied by the affidavits of the counters that they were the remains of notes of the banks to which they were returned. In most cases they were promptly and cheerfully redeemed. But occasionally a surly bank officer, unable or unwilling to trace any resemblance to bank notes, or at least to the notes of his bank, in the plain black pieces of paper returned to him, and influenced perhaps by a desire to effect a little saving for the stockholders, refused to redeem and challenged the Department to the proof. All positive ocular proof having been destroyed when the notes were restored and pasted, the Department was compelled to submit to the loss.

Once some of these experts were granted leaves of absence, without pay from the government, for the purpose of restoring a large quantity of burnt money belonging to Adams Express Company. This was permitted partly because it was known that there was no one else who could perform the service, without which the company would be subjected to great loss, but principally because the company offered to pay them much more for their time and labor than they were receiving from the government, and it was thought entitled them to this addition to their meager salaries. The money was taken from safes recovered from the wreck of a burnt steamer which had been lying for four or five years at the bottom of the Mississippi, and the notes were so burnt, decayed, and damaged as to be absolutely worthless, unless identified and restored. Yet nearly every note of the one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars in the United States and National Bank notes recovered was restored with unerring certainty and redeemed at its full face value. The Chicago and Boston fires have for the last year and a half furnished burnt notes enough to keep all the experts of the office pretty constantly employed.—"*An Hour Among the Greenbacks,*" *Scribner's for April.*

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

In the remote parts of Arizona it is said that well preserved and extensive ruins have been found which indicate the former existence of populous cities. From an account of these by Colonel Roberts in the *Builder* we quote the following description: "It is surrounded by a wall of sandstone neatly quarried and dressed, 10 ft. or 12 ft. thick, and originally, judging from the detritus, 15 ft. or 20 ft. high. Within are the walls of houses, temples, and markets, all of solid stone and showing excellent masonry. These walls are covered with hieroglyphics, cut deeply into the stone. The whole of the ruins, like most of those of the Orient, and more especially those of Arabia and Assyria, are more or less buried in sand. According to the account, this city is some 90 miles from the boundary between Utah and Arizona, and an equal distance from the Western Colorado line. It is close to the desert, and is surrounded by extensive sandy plains.—*Scribner's for April.*

THE MILLERITE SCARE.

[*From N. Y. Observer.*]

The year 1842 was marked by the sudden rise, and 1843 by the fall of the Millerites, a sect who had been deluded with the notion that the Lord Jesus Christ would come in visible person on a certain day in a latter year to receive his saints, to destroy his enemies, and establish his throne on the earth. They took their name from William Miller, a Baptist minister in the northern part of this State, who had studied the prophecies until he knew nothing about them, and by a process in arithmetic peculiar to himself had hit upon the year when the final catastrophe was to occur to the confusion of the wicked and the glorification of all who were found waiting for the coming of the Lord. It was wonderful with what avidity this delusion was received. Its dupes numbered thousands. They were not of the more intelligent classes; indeed very few educated people were led estray; but of seriousminded and unlettered multitudes who compessed the great mass of the community at that time. The sudden converts to Millerism were many. One reason that operated rapidly upon this sort of people was the shortness of time allowed them to make up their minds. They were told that the end was at hand. First the year was fixed; than the month and the day. And to make a sure thing of it, they thought the safest course was to *believe*, and if the crash came at the appointed time they would be all right, and if it did not they would be no worse off than before on account of their faith in the figures of Miller. And I am inclined to think that Miller's name having an apparent analogy to Millenarianism helped to faith in his calculations. Thousands of excellent Christian men, scholars, divines—some of them men of wide repute for learning and religion—are Milenarians; believing in the future personal reign of Jesus Christ upon the earth and in his speedy coming to set up his throne. But they do not set the time. Some writers of this school have found in the figures of the Prophet Daniel a starting point and a period, and have, therefore, ventured to fix the year when the King might be expected to appear in his glory; but in all such cases the march of time has compelled them to find errors in their calculations by which the great event was necessarily postponed.

But in the Millerite year the delusion took the form of an epidemic or panic The leaders of the sect perambulated the country with immense tents in which to hold public meetings, and these were crowded for days and nights in succession by excited congregations, whose prayers and songs and cries bordered on the delirious. Many did become deranged. Lunatic asylums reported this delusion as the cause of insanity in many cases.

One night, very late, a man came to me with a message from God that I must believe in the Speedy Advent, and teach it to the people. He would not be put off with the excuse that it was nearly midnight and I could not listen to his discourse at such an unseasonable hour. He said that nothing was so important as the revelation he had come to make, and that it was high time I heard it. Then he began with his figures. He added, subtracted and divided, plied up dates from history and prophecy, told of the "abomination of desolation" that was to be set up and that was set up, and started off from that date and calculated the downfall of the Roman Empire and the death of Napoleon, and brought out 1843 as neatly as the most accurate mathematician could desire. Out of breath at the end of his computation and triumphing in the result, he demanded my assent to his conclusion.

I looked up at him and quietly asked, "And what do you make of the two sticks?"

"Sticks, what sticks?" he said.

"Well, sir," I replied, "if you are an expositor of the prophecies and do not know the two sticks of which the prophet speaks, you must excuse me from receiving any messages from you as coming from heaven." He soon left me to my fate.

Some of the societies were so sure the end was at hand, that they put their individual possessions, which were usually very slender, into joint stock, in imitation of the early Christians who had "all things common." In Oneida county, N. Y., a well-to-do farmer being converted to their doctrine came to join their church and, on being told of this rule, said he would think of it awhile, and pray over it. He went away sorrowful for he was very rich. At the next meeting he appeared, and upon being called upon for his answer, he said he had received a message from heaven and was prepared to obey. "While engaged in prayer for divine direction," said he, "I have had one passage of the Bible so powerfully impressed upon my mind that I know it is from God and I shall do as I am commanded."

The brethren and sisters were in breathless expectation of the tremendous sacrifice he was about to make. The elder bade him be of good courage, and declare the message. And the rich man said:

"The passage that came to my mind, and which I am resolved to obey, was in these words, 'OCCUPY TILL I COME.'"

And when the appointed time arrived, thousands of them were ready as far as their white raiment could be regarded as readiness for such an event. So purely carnal and earthly were all their views of this great spiritual change, that they made linen garments called "Ascension robes," with which they arrayed themselves. Some of them, in cities, took their seats upon the edge of the house-tops. Others, in the country, ascended hills, or climbed on trees and sat as still possible, while their locks were wet with the dews of the night. They thought they would see the Lord descending from the sky and that they would rise to meet him in the air. It was easy to believe that a mistake as a day, or even of a month had been made in reckoning thousands of years, and many, therefore thought the advent was still at hand though they had not hit upon the identical day. Others gave up to wild despair. Many were made faithless in Scripture. when they found they had been duped by false teachers. I never heard that any were made more charitable, more patient, humble Christians. The prominent trait of character in the Millerites was their censorious and denunciatory spirit toward those who would not adopt their arithmetic. But their end came when they thought the world was coming to an end. The awful day came. The sun rose, shone as usual, and just as it was in the habit of doing. And then the moon made its quiet tour among the stars, and died away in the light of another day. And all things went on as from the beginning. Two or three other dates were fixed upon, and previous errors of calculation were explained, but the end would not come any way they could fix it. Miller subsided into his farm which it was reported he had vastly enlarged by cheap purchases of those who did not set a high price on the lands they were soon to leave. Elder Himes, who had been the fidus Achates of Miller, and had blown the trumpets in advance of the coming King, blew on, but, as before, it was all wind, sound and fury signified nothing. And now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, there is not a vestige remaining of a faith that took possession of thousands, and had its disciples in almost every city and village, and rural parish of the Northern, Eastern and Middle States.

In the month of January, 1854, I found a miserable, half-starved colony of this sect in the Holy Land. Their delusion had received the additional article of faith that the Lord would set up his kingdom in Palestine, and reign again in the city of the great King. They had gathered what earthly possessions they had, and finding their way across the ocean, and through the Mediterranean sea, had landed at the ancient Joppa, where dwelt, once on a time, that Simon the Tanner, to whom Cornelius sent. Near this city they had bought a little land, which cost them but a trifle, they had reared little cots, and were there waiting. Poverty came, but the Lord did not. Loneliness, homesickness, disease, but no signs of the Healer and Saviour. Some of them lived to be brought away by the hand of charity, and some of them died there, and their bodies do rest in the grave until the resurrection, when they shall be raised up, let us hope, in glory. But the Son of Man has not come, and is not likely to come soon. To each one of us he comes when our work is done, and it is the part of wisdom to be always ready.

But this Millerite scare is one of the most instructive chapters in modern religions history.

IRENÆUS.

From Clearfield Co.

SALT LICK, March 14, 1873.

MR. FRED. KURTZ—DEAR SIR:—I suppose you are now satisfied, or at least ought to be, with the democracy on the result of the election of the Baltimore nominees and that, hereafter, it will be best for the democratic party to adhere to principle and nominate its own men, as the candidates for office. Mr. Orvis is a democrat that I highly esteem and his course as the representative of the democracy of Centre county has been in general rigidly democratic, but the Legislative Journal, has given us his long argument and views on the bill before the house to change or repeal the usury law, and in which he advocates interest or compensation for the use of money, what can be got for it. This is giving the money lender a limit in power, that the needy money borrower, would have to comply with, that would be ruinous to him. It is very poor democracy that legislates at all in the direct interests of money and monied men, and I am very much surprised at Mr. Orvis, for I supposed him the last man, to advocate legislation of the sort. We are taught, the love of money is the root of all evil, and I fear the love of money is the mischief and the root of the evil with many at the present time, in the democratic party. Our fathers, it seems, were wiser men than we are, for they, in this particular, strictly guarded the money lender at 6 per cent. interest, and if he took more his penalty was a forfeiture of the principal. They reasoned that money in itself had power and in that the possessors of money had an advantage, that the destitute of money had not, which was all the possessors of money could claim or had any right to. This being the case, which undoubtedly it is, legislation in the interest of money and monied men is wrong and only calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The money lender has the right to lend his money to whom he will and plesses, but here he stops. Neither he nor the money borrowers are allowed to fix the interest or the compensation for the use of money. That power must come from the authority of law or otherwise there could be no equality, justice, and fair dealing between man and man, and not law in this case, but money, would be the masters and controllers of the people. Rich and poor, capital and labor, must alike be independent and no law is right making the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. The greatest interest we have is the farming interest of the country. Does money invested in land pay 6 per cent? What say you farmers of Pennsvalley, shall the usury law be repealed or changed that the shave shops and money sharpers shall speculate and drain the pockets of farmers and the needy, that they become nabobs of the land and live at their ease? Such a bill must be opposed and is in opposition to the mind of every man who entertains the principle of the wise democratic statesman who have preceded them in the foundation of our government, making the people and all interests alike and on equal footing. If this government is to continue and exist it is necessary we should adhere to their principles and follow in their foot steps.

On the repeal of the usury bill, I see no action of it yet in the Senate. I am anxious to see the argument of Wm. Wallace's capacious mind on it, and hope he will take the side of the people and arrest any change made of the usury law, that gives money more power, that don't belong to it. For this mistake of Mr. Orvis, I feel sorry, for he represents a constituency that I know some little about, and if his argument in favor of the repeal of the usury law, reflects their views, they have departed from principles, I among them received and by them taught me in my earliest days. Hoping there will be no repeal of the present usury law, and that it may remain as it is and that the forfeiture of principal will continue when more than 6 per cent. is taken. Having written my letter about as long as Mr. Orvis' argument, I close. Yours Respectfully

JNO. GILLILAND.

W. A. CURRY,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y.

FURNITURE!

Grand Opening

FOR 1872.

AT

JOHN CAMP'S MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS, of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

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LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

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SHOULDER BRACES,

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Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFU Y COMPOUNDED.

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BOSTON

Boot & Shoe Store!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.

Repairing Neatly Done.

P. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprise.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order

MONUMENTS, COUCHES, TOMBS & HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—

ITALIAN, CARARA, AMERICAN STATUARY, RUTLAND &c.,

and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, least f Bridge, Millheim.

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J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

P. R. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.

mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C. THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST.

Gift & Flory's New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S

BELLEFONTE, PA.

GEORGE O'BRYAN,

Dealer in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's.

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

P

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY MAR. 27, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Public Sales.

—R. H. Duncan's sale, Spring Mills, March 27th.

—Alex. Shannon's sale, Centre Hall, March 29th.

Sale of Mary E. Jordan, dec'd, near Churchville, March 29.

☞ Subscribers changing their post-office address the coming spring, should not fail to give us due notice, so that the Reporter can be mailed accordingly. 1m.

☞ We have several copies of a very valuable work, "The Great Industries of the United States," an historical summary of the origin, growth, and perfection of the chief industrial arts of this country. The book is handsomely bound, 1304 pages with over 500 fine illustrations. Any one sending us ten new subscribers with the cash, will receive a present of this valuable work. mar13 4t.

—Prof. D. M. Wolf, Professor of Languages in Franklin and Marshall college, has our thanks for a catalogue of that institution.

—D. K. Geiss' patent stove shelves are the most convenient arrangement that can be found about a kitchen.

—F. F. Jamison, teacher of the Pine Grove school, this twp., reports 91 per cent., for second and third months; and since beginning of term till date, 86 per cent. Number of scholars enrolled, 37. The second month there were 20 pupils that did not miss a day, and the third month 21.

—We acknowledge the receipt of a catalogue of Laff. College, also of the Laffayette Monthly, and several copies of Easton papers, from our young friend S L. Stiver. We notice from these publications several creditably written articles from the pen of Mr. Stiver.

Mr. E. L. S., has our thanks for Chicago dailies sent.

—The Millheimers have in contemplation a first class graded road, from their town to the railroad at the Forks.

On 13th, Mr. Dill from the Committee on Railroads reported as committed, a supplement to the charter of the Lewisburg Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000, and to borrow money, and also to extend the road southwardly to any point or points in the counties of Perry, Snyder or Juniata.

—The work of track-laying, between Mifflinburg and Laurelton, will commence in May. The Beaver dam tunnel, it is thought by engineer Snyder will be got through with in about three months. The tunnel at Paddy's now shows rock.

—For elegance of tone the Rynder organ stands second to none.

—Hiram Hoffer still keeps the best and cheapest tobacco and cigars. He keeps one of the best assortments in Bellefonte. Call at the Conrad House.

Hoffer Bro's continue to keep the largest and best assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Clothing in Bellefonte, and no store sells goods lower. The best stand for our farmers and citizens in general is Hoffer Bro's—goods are always offered at a bargain, and none can complain of unfair dealing.

Fire at Lock Haven.

The following places were destroyed by fire, on Monday, 17th. as we learn from the Republican:

The building occupied by Jacob Mader as a saloon and belongs to C. Mosier; Loss, $1000; insured for $600.

The Meat Market owned by D. L Irvin; loss $600. No insurance.

The room owned by I. Allabach and occupied by Tom Harman as a Cigar store; also, the room owned by I. Allabach and occupied by himself as a Jewelry shop, were totally destroyed; insurance on stock and fixtures of Tom Harmon, $900; loss, $1500. Isaac Allabach's loss, $1700; insurance, $900.

J. M. Dauer's loss small, except goods slightly damaged; no insurance.

L. R. McGill & Co., Tobacconists, lost between $2800 and $3000; insurance, $1600.

Jacob Ulp, Stationer, lost $50; insured.

Jacob Ulp's stock was damaged by water alone, the fire not reaching the part of the building he occupied.

—A corrspondent of the Lewistown Sentinel has the following in his letter from Milroy:

I have the pleasure to record part of the proceedings of one of the most successful series of protracted meetings I dare say was ever held in Mifflin county. I have already referred to that closed last Sunday evening at Yeagertown Lutheran church, conducted by Rev. S. G. Shannon, a most devoted, earnest, faithful follower of The Master, whose eloquence and logic in the pulpit is so convincing as to seem inspired. The meeting was in progress for seven weeks, and the results speak for themselves. The average attendance was 400; the number professing conversion 138, 106 uniting with the Evangelical Luthern church, the remainder, 32, affiliating with other church organizations, and others, "not a few," with an awakened interest. On Sunday, 25th ult., 256 persons united in communion, a cordial invitation being given to all of other churches. It is a hopeful sign to mark such progress.

ST. PATRICK, whose natal day was on 17th inst., celebrated, by the sons of Erin, with unusual demonstrations of popular remembrance and regard, is generally believed to have been born a free Roman citizen, and afterward sold into slavery in Ireland. He subsequencly escaped from Ireland to the Continent, and while there was ordained successively deacon, priest and bishop. Pope Celestine, finding that Patrick had cultivated the Irish language, sent him as a missionary to Ireland to convert the Pagan Celts. His labors in that line were blessed with great results, and after a long life devoted to the welfare, both spiritual and material, of Ireland, he died in the full odor of sanctity, and left a memory of good deeds and sacrifices for the welfare of his fellowmen, which is cherished by every true Irishman, no matter where he is located.

—The spotted fever is still prevailing in Aaronsburg and vicinity.

—Mr. George Fowler, in Haines township, sold the timberlief of his entire tract of land, probably some 500 or 600 acres, to a Mr. Shaw, of Clearfield, whose intention it is, we are informed, to erect a steam sawmill at Fowler's. Were it not for the railroad, Mr. Fowler would scarce never have realized such a handsome sum from what is left of his timber. There will be plenty more of good strikes following the same cause.

Relative to the "big time" the railroad hands had at Millheim, on St. Patrick's day, ex-Sheriff Musser writes us:

MILLHEIM, March 21, 1873.

Hon. F. Kurtz—Dear Sir—I see in your paper this, that the Irish had chased me out of the house, on Monday, St. Patrick's day; neither the Irish nor any body else chased me out of the house. I don't know of a single Irishman but what would fight for me. I remain. Yours truly,

W. L. MUSSER.

—At M'Manigals Hardware store, Millheim, will be found a large assortment of Wallpaper, of every style and price. Go to M'Manigal if you desire to secure a bargain in Wallpaper.

—BEAUTIFUL ZEPHYR AND WAX WORK.—We were shown, the other day, some beautiful and charming specimens of Zephyr work and Wax flowers, equal to any thing of the kind we have yet seen. These specimens are from the skilled hands of Mrs. J. S. Barahart, of Bellefonte, who is now staying at Centre Hall to give instructions in this fine and beautiful art. Her specimen of Zephyr work was particularly charming to our eyes; Mrs. B. has had over twenty years experience in this kind of work, having practiced it from her girlhood; her experience in making wax-flowers is of six years, and her beautiful specimens show that her skill in that branch is equal to her skill in the former. Mrs. Barnhart has been giving lessons in Zephyr work and Wax flowers, at Bellefonte, for a number of years, with the utmost success and rendering general satisfaction. The young ladies of this place and vicinity are invited to come and see specimens of the work in which she proposes to give instruction, and we advise all who possibly can, to obtain a knowledge of this elegant accomplishment. Instruction given immediately. Rooms at Mrs. Joseph Crotzers, and will remain all next week.

—We understand that a number of our enterprising and wide awake citizens have entered into a speculation which, if reports be true promises to be quite a profitable investment. They have purchased 20,000 acres timber land, thousands of acres of which have never been touched by the ruthless axman. It is reported that valuable beds of iron ore are also anticipated. Specimens of best quality abound in many places, and veins of usual size have already been opened. The Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad passes through the very heart of this valuable property, as also Penns creek, a navigable stream. It is understood the party engaged in this enterprise have an organization for business, of which Dr. Samuel Blair is President and Mr. W. C. Duncan, Sec'y. Whatever this enterprise may result in, one thing is pretty certain it is in the hands of good men.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

—On Thursday, 20, we had several inches of snow, which was licked up again by the mild sun on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday sleety and damp; Wednesday more snow.

—FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Richard Hammersley, of Hammersley's Fork, Clinton county, employed on the log job of Wm. Dykeman, in Stewartson twp., Potter county, was accidentally killed on 4th inst., while engaged at felling timber. At the time of the sad occurrence, the deceased was making preparations to cut off the top of a tree he had cut down, when a tree near by, striking him on the head and killing him instantly. He served in the war of the rebellion, with credit to himself and country—receiving scars which he carried to his grave. He was burried alongside his father, who preceded him but a few days.

Housekeepers, look at the list of prices at which Burnside & Thomas are selling goods. This list will be found in another column of the REPORTER—can you find any thing better in the line of low prices than this enterprising firm offers? No, for they sell a trifle above cost, FOR CASH, and that's why they sell lower than any body else. There never before was a firm in this section of the state that did business, upon such benevolent principles—they deserve to be looked upon as public benefactors, and public benefactors they are, for they sell goods at prices that are a saving to all who buy of them. Try them—go and see them.

The Pennsylvania conference of the M. E. Church, which convened at Chambersburg last week made the following appointments for this (Altoona) District:

Thomas M Reese Presiding Elder.
Altoona, first church—F B Riddle
Eighth Avenue—R E Wilson, C V Wilson.
Third Charge, D Hartman.
Hollidaysburg—J A Melick.
Duncansville—H Linn.
Martinsburg—D Castleman.
Williamsburg—J W Cleaver.
Logan Valley—J A Dixon.
{ Tyrone—J H M'Cord.
{ East Tyrone—G Guyer.
Port Matilda—John Guss.
Milesburg—W M Meminger.
Howard—L S Crone.
Beech Creek J Foster Bell.
Penn's Valley—J W Leckie.
Bellefonte—M L Smyser.
Half Moon—John Loyd.
Pine Grove—W H Norcrose.
Warrior's Mark—Gwynn, Jon Horning.
Philipsburg—Thomas Barnhart.
Grahamton—J W Haugawout, A D M'Closky.
Osceola—J B Shaver, T H Switzer, sup.
{ Clearfield—A D Yocum.
{ Woodland—W H Dill.
Clearfield Circuit—M L Ganoe.
Curwensville—A W Gibson.
Lumber City—W S Hamlin.
New Washington—R H Colburn.
Glen Hope—Isaac Heckman.
Snow Show.—Josheph Grag.

MARRIAGES.

On 11th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage in Aaronsburg by Rev. P. Sahm D. D., Mr. David F Bowersox of Haines township to Miss Margret M. Swanger of Millheim.

On 20th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Jacob Gentzel of Penn twp, to Miss Jeanna Condo of Miles township.

On 18th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Bellefonte by Rev. M. L. Smyser, Capt. Phillip E. Sellers and Miss Mary C. C. Emerick, both of Buffalo Run, Centre county, Pa.

On 20th inst., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. William Emerick, of Centre Hall, and Mrs. Curry, of Harris twp.

DEATHS.

On 18inst., in Haines twp., George Washington, son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Winkleblech, aged 9 years and 26 days.

At Hublersburg, of Consumption, Mr. Mark M'Kean, aged 31.

At Hublersburg, on Saturday morning, March 29th, Mr. John Carner aged 58 years.

Mary E. Reber, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Reber of Nittany Hall, Centre county, Pa., died February 22rd, aged 17 years, 9 months and 6 days.

THE SCAFFOLD.

John W. Osborne Hanged in Knoxville.

Confessing the Murder of a Woman and Steping Smilingly on the Trap.

KNOXVILLE, March 14.—John W. Osborne, the murderer of Mrs. Adelia Mathews, was brought from Galesburg to Knoxville about 5 o'clock this morning. He was in good spirits, laughing and jesting all the way with those who accompanied him. At about 11 o'clock he ate his breakfast with a good appetite. This morning he confessed to W. Mathews, brother of John Mathews, that he had killed Mrs. Mathews. He said he followed her to the cellar and hit her on the back of the head with a brick and left her. Returning, he cut her throat with a knife. He denied that he ravished her, but affirms that he was hired to kill her. This statement was written out in full and handed to the minister for publication. He expressed great contrition, and wished an interview with Mr. Mathews, which was granted.

At 1 o,clock he was brought on the scaffold and said he had written out a full confession. He made no speech and showed no fear. When asked if he was ready he said "Yes, sir," promptly, and stepped smilingly on the trap. His arms and feet were pinioned, the black cap adjusted, and at 1:11 P. M. the drop fell. His neck was not broken, and he died of strangulation. The struggles were terrible and lasted some time. In thirty minutes life was pronounced extinct and the body was cut down.

Foster's Fate.

New York, March 21.—The execution of Foster took place at seventeen minutes past nine o'clock this morning, in the Toombs. There were hundreds waiting outside the Toombs this morning, hoping to be able to witness Foster's execution. The crowds were kept back by the police, and not one in twenty of those outside however, were not admitted. The prisoner in the morning was very faint. He partook of some coffee, but ate nothing. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Schoonmaker attended him. He engaged in devotional exercises until a few minutes before the execution. At nine o'clock he walked to the scaffold accompanied by the Sheriff. Here Dr. Tyng read a few psalms, after which the bolt was withdrawn. The unfortunate man gave only a slight struggle, and there were a few perceptible movements of the lower limbs. The body of Foster was taken down and removed.

A Wife-Murderer Sent to Answer for His Crimes.

Boston, March 21.—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife, was executed at Suffolk Jail, this place, at twelve minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. There were about four hundred spectators present. The prisoner walked firmly to the scaffold. He left six thousand dollars worth of property to his child.

A Bark Wrecked and Six Persons Drowned.

DEWES, Del, March 21.—The bark Jens Lassen from London for Philadelphia, went ashore at Indian river inlet yesterday. The captain's wife and daughter, the first and second mates, and two seamen were drowned in attempting to land. The vessel is on the northern point of the inlet and is full of water.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CRUISE.

The American ship Fiorello, from Guanape and Callao, which latter port she left on the 8th of last November, has arrived at Charleston, S. C., after a cruise which tempests, casualties, manslaughter and mutiny combined to render a memorable one. On the evening of December 6 Henry Stoben, a sailor, fell overboard and was drowned. On January 8 a terrible gale ensued and a heavy sea swept the deck, clearing off all moveables smashing things generally and filling the decks and cabin with water. The day of February 8 was marked by a case of manslaughter involving the death of a sick seaman named S. H. Cromwell, a native of the United States, who, while lying in his bunk, was so cruelly pulled about and handled by a brutal fellow-sailor named Wiesson, a German, that he fell upon the floor and died instantly. It was, however, in the interval between this day and the 10th of February that the most alarming incidents of this eventful voyage occurred. On the evening of the 8th the cook overheard a plot formed between the same Weisson and two other seamen to stir up a mutiny among the crew and to kill Captain Mears and the first mate and take possession of the vessel. The captain was informed of the conspiracy, and he and the mate took immediate steps to check the mutiny. By a series of bold and daring manoeuvres, and after one of the mutineers had been shot, the revolt was quelled and the ringleaders were placed in irons, in which condition they were brought to Charleston. It is expected that their trial will take place at the April term of the United District Court.

Three Persons Burned to Death

Dubuque, Iowa, March 22.—Amos Halleck and two children, living on the prairie near Pomeroy station, Iowa, were burned to death this evening by the hay roof of their home taking fire and falling on them while asleep.

The latest method of raising money for impecunious clergymen is a mush and milk festival, and the ladies of the M. E Church in Farley, Iowa, have recently netted $21 for the parsonage from mush and milk, placed where it would do most good. This is a great improvement on the sacred lottery game. Mush and milk is a healthy food. Milk is suggestive of temperance and of the innocent days of childhood, while mush gives strength to fight out the battle of life. It is true that the demand for mush would not in all likelihood be so great as the demand for lottery tickets, but there is no doubt that those who eat the mush would be much better satisfied in the end than the majority of those who invest in a lottery. By all means let mush and milk festivals take the place of lotteries as a method of raising funds for church purposes.

A TENNESSEE HORROR.

A Man Murders his Son-in-law—A Son Kills his Father—Two Brothers Closing in Deadly Conflict, with Pistols and Bowie Knives.

[From the Rogersville Tenn., Reporter.]

In the adjoining county of Hancock there lived a family consisting of a father, mother, two sons, a daughter and son-in-law. Some time ago the father, Dan Sutton, seperated from his family, and with his son John took up his abode with a woman living in or near the Hawkins county line. From this place frequent orays were made by the father upon the old homestead, and from time to time much property was conveyed to the woman's house. They submitted patiently to these depredations until the father took away the last horse on the place.

The son, Wm. Sutton, who had remained with his mother, procured a replevin writ, and with his brother-in-law, Barnett, went to the woman's house and took possession of it. They were on the point of leaving, when the father, Dan Sutton, came out of the house and with a rifle fired at William Sutton. The old man seized an axe and split open the skull of his son-in-law, who sank down in a pool of blood and expired in a few moments. The father next advanced upon Wm. Sutton with axe uplifted. William drew his pistol and fired, killing the old man instantly. In the mean time John Sutton seizing up Barnett's pistol, closed in with his brother. Thus they fought muzzle to muzzle till every shot was expended. After knocking each other with the butt ends of their pistols, they threw them aside and drew their bowie knives. In a short time John lost one of his hands, and another stroke from William cut off his chin, and thus the bloody affray ended. John is thought to be dying. William was hurt in several places, but has managed to escape.

Chicago, March 18.—A gang of drunken Irishmen invaded a German ball-room in South Halstead street at an early hour this morning, and became involved in a fight. Albert Gutz was held by three Irishmen while Luke Haley drew a knife and cut his throat from ear to ear. Haley and his comrades were secured. It seems Haley was the first assaulted.

Trial List for April Term, 1873,

FOR FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING, APRIL 28.

Adam Grenoble vs. M D Gray.
A T Bisell vs. J J Nestlerode.
same vs. Saylor, Day *et al.*
George A Bayard vs. D G Bush.
A T Bisell vs. John Ardell.
P B Wilson vs. H R Smith.
Samuel Huston vs. J & R Gilliland *et al.*
Mulford, Reeves & Co., vs. same.
D E Brubaker, use of vs. Elijah Blowers.
D C Keller vs. S H Stover.
Isaac Hill vs. J S Reed & Co.
J & G Frazier vs. Hale & Co.
William Thompson vs. P Gray Meek.
Packer & Packer vs. Man & Confer.
Henry Rothrock, Jr., vs. Godfrey Fisher
Belinger & McQuiston vs. J C Williams.
George W Stover vs. J B Crider.
Joseph Dovling, use of, vs. J Nestlerode.
same vs Parsons & Bush.
James H Ebbs vs. Henry Stephens.
same vs. George Gates.

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING MAY 5.

Hand-in-Hand Life Insurance Co., vs. Gotlieb Haag.
George Durst vs. Solt & Wasson.
R H Strohecker vs. Bierly & Kreamer.
George Bager vs. Lingle & Co.
M Ulrich vs R G Brett.
Hahn, Wilson & Co, use of, vs Sam'l Tree.
Norwood Coal and Lumber Co, vs Robinson & Worsley.
W L Wilson et al vs Jno & S H Thompson.
Peter Vonada vs Mary Hey's Admrs.
J W Campbell vs Henry McCracken.
Amelia Royer vs J W Sholl.
Zimmerman Bro's & Co, vs S Haupt.
J P Harris vs Bradly Childs *et al.*
W H Harter vs Ettinger.
same vs R & N Stover.
James McHenry vs W Young *et al.*
S McCrickert & Co, vs Chas Brown.
Thomas McElvany vs Geo Kreps.
Thomas McGovern vs Vandyke, Moore & Co.
Cyrus Wasson vs J C Decker *et al.*
Chas Dongan vs Robert McKnight.
J & J Yerten vs D Tressler.
John McDermott vs Jas McManus.
Wm B Evans vs S Leitzel.
Gephart & Furst vs W L Musser.
Battles & Webster vs J S Fink.
Maria Tilghman vs B F Shaffer.
D McCloskey vs Joseph Devling.
J Brutzman vs J W Scott & Co.
Dan'l Hoover vs. Isaac Haupt.
Andrew Walker vs Jacob Meese.
Amanda C Bair vs Emma C Kreamer, sy'me vs C Leitzel.
J K Bowman vs Charles McCafferty.

RETAIL PRICE LIST

JOBBING AND COMMISSION HOUSE

OF BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

White sugars per pound	13cts
Brown sugar per pound	10cts
Demarara sugar per pound	13cts
Rio coffee	25cts
Arbuckles brown coffee per pound	30cts
Best washing soaps per pound	6, 7 & 8cts
Best starch per pound	10cts
Best bright Navy tobacco per pound	64cts
Garrets scotch snuff per box	16cts
Twist tobacco & Cavendish per pound	60ct
Best sugar-cured Hams per pound	15cts
No. 1 black pepper per pound	30cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts

Mackeral without heads and all kind of mackeral and Herring at city prices.

Double X X white, drips 80cts per gallon, in 5 gallon lots 5cts a gallon less.

1000 other articles too numerous to mention, cheap. Men's stogies, heavy shoes at $1,35 per pair. They have the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered to the public. If you want to

SAVE 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

GO TO BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

All kinds of merchandise in whole packages at less prices. july19tf

TREES AND PLANTS,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Siberian Crabs, Apricots, Nectarines; Grapes, Currant, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Nuts; Shade and Ornamental Trees, Hardy Flowering and Climbing Shrubs, Hedge Plants &c. Enclose stamp for Catalogue and Priced, List.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the late residence of Mrs. Mary E. Jordan, dec'd, near Churchville, on Saturday, March 29th, at 1 o'clock.

2 Cows, 4 Hogs, 1 Cook-stove, 2 ten plate stoves, 1 Weavingloom, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bureau, Cupboards, Tubs, Barrels, meat Vessels, 2 iron Kettles, and many other articles to numerous to mention. Terms will be made known by

JOHN DAUBERMAN,
Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Jordan, late of Potter twp., dec'd have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOHN DAUBERMAN,
mar 20 6t Adm'r.

NEW HARDARWE STORE IN MILLHEIM Pa.

W. J. MCMANIGAL of Milroy has Started a branch Store in Millheim where he intends keeping a full line of Hardware and Cutlery,

IRON,
NAILS,
OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS AND PUTTY,

also a full line of Wallpapers and Borders The Store will be in the charge of his clever and obliging clerk James Montgomery. Centre County, Farmers, Mechanics and others call and examine goods, and compare prices—Jim is a clever fellow and will do all in his power to accommodate you

ALSO:

Do not forget

THE OLD STAND AT MILROY,

where you will always find a full Stock to select from and prices to Suit the times. Being very thankful for the patronage and many favors shown me by my Centre county friends, I still solicit their patronage and I will guarantee to give satisfaction in every way—Goods will sold very close for cash. W. J. M'MANIGAL. feb20.4m.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa. John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached. 1y

Montgomery about 2000 majority for license.

Harrisburg gives 60 majority for license.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

JAS. F. WEAVER, Treasurer.

DR.

In account with CENTRE COUNTY;

January 1, 1872.

To balance from S. S. Wolf	$ 3,081,90
To amount outstanding last settlement	34,535,69
To amount asst for '72	28,703,54
To amount rec'd from County Commissioners and other sources	27,753,59
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	3,186,68
	$94,074 72

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.

By amount outstanding	$ 31,739,81
By exonerations and commissions allowed on collection	2,599 83
By amount orders paid	54,538,40
By amount Treasurer's salary	2,010,00
By balance in Treasury	3,186,68
	$94,074 72

RELIEF ACCOUNT.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.

To amount outstanding	$ 524 94
	$ 524 94

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.

By amount outstanding	$ 327 95
By amount exonerations and commissions allowed collections	167,00
By amount transferred County	29,99
	$ 524,94

MILITIA FUND.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1872.

To balance S. S. Welf	$ 640,54
To amount outstanding last settlement	904,44
To amount asst. for 1872	973,68
To balance Jan. 1, 1873	564,35
	$2,518,71

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.

By amount outstandings	$ 1,421,90
By amount orders paid	253,73
By amount com. and ex. to collectors	261,55
By amount commission to treasurer	12,08
By balance	564,35
	$2,518,71

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DR.

Jan 1, 1872.

To balance from S. S. Wolf	$ 119.28
To amount outstanding	2,132,63
To amount asst. for 1872	3,701,51
To balance in treasury, Jan. 1, 1873	16,16
	$5,968,42

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.

By amount outstandings	$ 2,663,66
By exonerations and commissions allowed collectors	413,60
By St. Treasurer Receipts	2,761,72
By Treasurer's commission	68,28
By balance in Treasury	16,16
	$ 5,963,42

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE CO.

CR.

Jan. 1, 1873.

By amount outstanding taxes	$ 37,388,34
By amount in Treasury	3,186,68
	$40,575,02

DR.

Jan. 1, 1873. Jan. 1, 1873

To balance due Commonwealth	$ 1,885,78
To estimated costs and bills unpaid	1,500,00
To estimated com and ex. on uncollected taxes	3,738,83
To notes and bonds outstanding	28,426,42
To balance in favor of County.	5,023,99
	$40,575,02

Jan. 1, 1871.

By balance in favor of Centre county over all liabilities $ 5,023,99

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, A. D. 1872.

Auditor's and clerks pay	$ 102 00
Commissioner John Bing balance	359 10
do J G Sakey	203 00
do S F Foster	392 47
do A C Hinton	50 00
do Jos McCloskey	570 00
Wm Furey, Coms clk	650 58
J S Parsons, tipstave	64 00
Bartram Galbraith, janitor	294 75
Sheriff D W Woodring	2,015 26
Commonwealth costs	1,955 90
Premium of Scalps	481 90
Road views, bridges and damages	1,426 66
Grand and traverse jurors pay	2,924 90
Constable pay	785 15
Assessors pay	1,301 00
Registration	1,434 00
Election expenses	2,131, 86
Inquisition on dead bodies	424 94
State Lunatic Asylum	896 86
Orvis and Alexander	300 00
Jury Commissioners	92 76
County tax refunded	157 70
P G Meek, printing, bal. '70 & '71	572 80
" " 1872	477 20
R B Barger & Co "	518 00
Fred Kurtz "	202 00
P D Stover "	475 44
Insurance of public buildings	249 94
Stationery & books, John Moran.	105 25
" " W F Murphey.	40 00
D F Fortney, auditing account	35 00
R M Magee, County Institute	129 55
Elias Grove, carpenter work	93 80
Brown & White, pluming in jail	78 50
Ed Brown "	10 55
Geo O'Bryan, furniture	61 75
Noll & Derr Plastering	62 76
Robt McKnight, gas	264 26
Jno M'Dermont, *et. al.*	76 30
J D Shugert, agl society	200 00
Premium on duplicates	55 00
Kay & Brother, Purdon's digest	5 00
A B Henderson, court reporter	90 00
Jas H Rankin "	10 00
J F Ripley, map of Penna	4 50
Chas M'Cafferty, jail roof	41 95
Western Penitentiary	241 51
Bart Galbraith, expenses on clock	60 00
W J Kealsb, indexing & auditing	25 67
Alexander & co., coal	455 20
S Brown & others wood & cutting	58 25
J P Gephart, deeds	3 00
J & J Harris, *et al.* hardware	40 29
Wm P Mitchell map Curtin twp	250 00
Jno M'Closky, expenses to Pits'g.	25 00
Jno S Mallory snithing	35 58
Wm E Shope, repairs in jail	66 12
Nora M'Calister, washing	30 25
Jas H Dobbins, attending prison's	15 00
W H Wilkison, boarding jurors	52 50
D Johnson & Sons "	70 00
J Lonberger, stoves and repairing	29 70
David Treaster Potter tp. fires	116 25
M Runkle, cleaning gutters	10 50
Adams Express	2 65
Eastern Penitentiary	244 74
Jos Devilling, surveying	10 00
David M'Closkey, Curtin twp fire	24 00
Dan'l M'Ginly, water-tax	120 00
Smith & Owner, smithing	2 25
J H Orvis, order book	10,40
Zeller & Jarret, drugs	2 00
Geo Livingston, stationary	19 58
W Murphey & Sons, blank books	65 75
Wm Mann & Son "	83 07
Hoffer & Brother, merchandise	34 48
Wm Kuhns "	7 25
Devling & others "	18 75
Wm V Hughes, lumber	35 52
Campbell & Co. ice	2 65
Agnew, Moore, B E bridge	417 18
H Y Stitzer, stationary and books	90 36
Wm P Wilson, book case	20 00
Lunatic asylum, James Test	213 46
S F Forster, extra services assess books and registration	120 00
Daniel Derr, glass fixtures	6 85
Incidental expenses	594 13
Interest and discount paid	3 014 38
Refunding account notes lifted	20 000 00
" road tax, &c	5 640 00
Total expenditures	$64 636 90

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,95, Red 190....Rye.....75.....Corn 60 ....Oats 35.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,85....Red wheat 1,80....Rye 70.....Corn 40.....Oats 35.....Barley 60..... Cloverseed 5,00.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 25... Eggs 25.....Plaster 9 50

Great Reduction In Prices Of Note Paper.

We are now prepared to furnish Note paper at prices far below any that have ever before been offered at retail in this county.

Best quality Commercial note paper at 15 cts per quire
Second best do at 12 cts per quire
Third best do at 10 cts per quire

Purchasers will find this to be of the same quality heretofore sold in this place for 25, 20, and 15 cts per quire, but having bought our paper at extremely low figures, we desire to give our customers the full benefit of the reduction.

Look At This!!

Initial Paper With Chromo!

French Initial paper 15 cts per box
Plain white " 20 " "
Rose tint " 25 " "
Two tints " 40 " "

With a handsome chromo given away with each 40 cent box.

JAMES WELCH & CO.,
20 mar tf Opposite Bush House.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The Spring term of this Institution will open on Monday, April 14th, 1873, under the charge of J. B. Kerschner, A. B., a graduate of Franklin and Marshal. College. Instruction will be given in the English Branches, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and German. Special attention will be given to those preparing themselves for teaching. For further particulars address

MAJ. J. B. FISHER,
or
GEN. GEO. BUCHANAN,
Penn Hall, Centre Co., Pa.
Reference, REV. D. M. WOLF. mar13.4t

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS, G. SCHWARZ, J. SCHWARZ.
mar6 1y.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

No Better Place!

The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons and Woll Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages, Buggies, & Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS, PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN

Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.

jan30 73

Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE

FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC,
800 Pages, 250 Engravings.

A startling exposé of Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It ventilates Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

UNCIVILIZED RACE OF MEN
IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Being a comprehensive account of their manners and customs, and of their Physical, Social, Mental, Moral, and Religious characteristics. By REV. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S. 500 Engravings, 1000 Super Royal Octavo Pages in two volumes, or two volumes in one.

Agents are making over $100 per week in selling this work. An early application will secure a choice of territory. For terms address the publishers,

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RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments ot Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $

Farm, Garden and Household.

Liming Land.

Will you allow me to propound one or two questions for your consideration, which have been induced by reading in the agricultural department of the *Weekly Tribune* of Jan. 8, some experiments by a Pennsylvania farmer in regard to liming land. Says this correspondent: "I have found exactly the same results on strips of land treated with lime and wood ashes alternately." Now, then, lime being an alkaline substance, or largely so, will not plants, in the absence of potash in the soil, make use of lime as a substitute, and use it with equal effect. Common salt being about one-half soda, an alkali, will not these two substances, lime and salt, used on land fully supply the place of potash?—[W. P. Gates, Windham Co., Conn.]

Reply by S. W. Johnson, author of "How Crops Feed."

The fact that lime and wood ashes may produce the same effect on a soil, is due to the fact that they are commonly almost identical in composition. Shell-lime and lime derived from many limestones contain, independently of matters introduced by fuel, less than one per cent. of other ingredients. Limestones are, however, often admixed with clay, sand, or carbonate of magnesia, and the unpulverized lime obtained from them is, after slacking and exposure, quite like *leached wood-ashes* in all essential points of composition. Unleached wood-ashes contain, of course, some 10 to 15 per cent. of potash as carbonate and silicate of potash. The action of leached ashes must, therefore, be nearly that of ordinary lime when the latter is used after air-slaking, or when it is applied in light doses or on soils whose quality does not admit of much alteration by the chemical energies of quicklime.

Mr. Gates' first question, viz: whether, "in the absence of potash from the soil, plants will not make use of lime as a substitute, and use it with equal effect," is one which can be answered with the most positive certainty, no! The numerous and exact experiments which have been carried out with extraordinary labor and patience by Prince Salm-Hortmar, Sachs, Knop, and many others of the German agricultural chemists during the last 20 years, have demonstrated that lime and potash are generally indispensable to plant growth. These experiments have altogether failed to give any indication that one or more alkalies can be substituted for the other in the plant. The evidence on that subject cannot be given in less than book-limits, being contained in a large number of detailed journal articles. It is to be regretted that none of these are to be found in an English dress. The only fairly adequate account of the results of these investigations is contained in "How Crops Grow," pp. 166 to 172.

Before proceeding to the second question, it must be remembered that while lime cannot take the place nor fulfill the offices of potash *in the plant* it may in certain cases take the place of potash in manure. If the soil is deficient in potash no quantity of lime can be a substitute for it, but if on the other hand, the soil be deficient not in potash absolutely, but in available potash, *i. e.*, in potash which is obtainable or digestible by the plant, then lime serves as a substitute for manuring with potash, by making available the potash which exists in the soil, but only in insoluble forms. Plainly, it amounts to the same thing, whether we apply to the soil a fertilizer containing soluble potash, or a chemical agent which liberates and makes soluble the potash of felspar, mica, and other materials that are a part of the soil.

The second question as to common salt is answered for the most part in the foregoing paragraphs. Potash is a substance for which nothing can be a substitute in the place of soda in an alkali often absent from and generally unessential to the growth of plants. Even marine or salt-strand plants grow perfectly in absence of soda. Just, however, as lime may accomplish the solution of potash in the soil and render it attainable to vegetation, in sufficient quantity and with sufficient rapidity to make possible the development of a crop, which might fail in its absence, so salt and all saline fertilizers operate, and to the same end, whose ingredients is required by many crops, sometimes has a strikingly beneficial action when applied as a fertilizer. E. Wolff analyzed samples of buckwheat raised from the same soil in each of two cases, one of which was manured with common salt, two others with carbonate and nitrate of potash respectively, and one was unmanured. The unmanured contained in its ash 36.4 per cent. of potash, and 4.6 of salt; that manured with salt contained 38.6 per cent. of potash and three of salt. Those to which potash-salt were added contained 40.1 and 42.4 per cent. of potash and 3.2 and 3.8 of soda. The effect of salt was to increase the proportion of potash rather than that of soda.

Agricultural Notes.

The cry which we heard some time ago that farming, as a whole, does not pay, has ceased, because those who could not make it pay have starved to death or gone into some other line of business.

If your cows eat wood, we should think it an indication that they do not get green food enough. Give them turnips, beets, carrots, or potatoes once a day and see if they do not leave off eating their mangers.

It is said that the Farmer's Club at Avon, Ill., saved $3,000 last year by purchasing their supplies of implements, groceries, etc., in bulk. One of their number acts as agent, and is allowed a commission of three per cent. for his services.

The cattle of New-England and the Middle States command the highest prices in the market. Three years old steers in Maine average a value of $83; in Rhode Island, $66; in Massachusetts, $65; In New Hampshire, $63.88; in Vermont, $63; in Connecticut, $55,-50, and in New York, $52. An average Texas steer is worth only $11.54, and a Florida steer, $14.40.

The experience of each passing season adds proof that corn, as well as other grains, can be more be more advadtageously improved by selecting the largest ears and best-formed kernels for seed, and by careful cultivation, and abundant manuring, than by taking pains to introduce new varities from a distance. Corn is not deteriorated by long acclimatization, but is by careless husbandry and neglect to "select the fittest." An old author who wrote before the Christain era knew how it was himself, and said: "I have seen seeds for a long time selected, and with much labor culled out, nevestheless to degenerate unless the largest were year by year carefully chosen by the hand."

The Money Needed to Begin With.

I beg leave to suggest, says a Kansas correspondent, that a man can start comfortably on a farm in Kansas or Nebraska on at least half the amount of $2,500. If he has served as a soldier in the Rebellion he can obtain 160 acres of land within railroad limits for nothing; if a citizen, he can acquire the same amount for $200, by first preempting 80 acres at $2.50 an acre, and afterward homesteading the other 80. Two hundred dollars is sufficient to erect a house that will be comfortable, and amply sufficient for a time; mine cost $100, is 12x16, and ceiled within; but I am only a single man, and allow an extra $100 for family accommodation. The barn can easily be dispensed with; a wall built up of tough sod, and a roof of boards, furnishes as comfortable a shelter for stock as any wooden barn in existence; is, in fact, more impervious to our searching winds. The roof and woodwork of this would cost about $20. A corn crib would be needed; would cost about $50; $200 will purchase a good farm team here; from $80 to $100 a wagon; $30 a 12-inch breaking-plow, and $60 a couple of good milch cows. The fencing item we dispense with altogether here; we have a herd law in force which affords far better protection to our crops than most of the average fences do. The total of the above estimates is $860, which is exclusive of the cost of getting here, of living, and of small tools, &c., but 250 or $300 will amply cover these items.

Subsoil Cultivation.

My experience of thirty years has more and more convinced me of the vast importance (after drainage) of thereby breaking the pan and disturbing the subsoil, thus rendering it more friable and accessible to air, water, and to the roots of the plants, rendering it in many cases much more capable of absorbing and retaining the water needful for the growth of plants, and preventing the drying up of the crops on certain soils in hot dry summers. I do not mean merely pulling points through the subsoil, but by following in the track of the common plough in dry weather, breaking up and partially turning over the subsoil without bringing to the surface, but allowing the top soil at the next turn of the upper plough to fall lightly on a broken and friable mass, instead of on a sort of cast-iron floor. The land should be manured before ploughing and subsoiling so that some of the manure falls among the subsoil.—[*Mr. Mechi.*

A Canadian lunatic was lately restored to sanity by escaping from an asylum and spending three weeks in the woods during the coldest weather.

An Old Newspaper—Interesting Reminiscences.

What is more entertaining than an old newspaper? Yesterday's is stale and dull; but to take up one that was printed a hundred years ago, and scan its dingy columns, its news, its gossip, and still more its advertisements, is like receiving direct communication from another world. Such a paper lies before me at this moment. It is a copy of the *New Jersey Gazette*, printed by Isaac Collins, at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 24th of March, 1779. The contrast it presents with the papers of today represents the growth of more than a century. It is yellow and dingy with age, of insignificant proportions, and is printed on coarse paper in large but not inelegant type. Although published in stirring times, it contains but little news, and that is packed away in odd corners, without any of the headings or display now in vogue to call attention to important intelligence. The whole of the first page is taken up with a communication in defense of Continental currency against the attacks of some sordid individual who preferred "hard money" to the greenbacks of the period. It is very spicily written, and shows that newspaper vituperation is not altogether a vice of modern growth. The writer accuses his antagonist of being a "British spy"—the old story of "British gold!"—calls him "an awkward braggadocio" who has "the effrontery to talk big of his birth, education, figure and breeding," whereas "this *Hard-Money*, amidst all his straining at high figure to cover real fact, and pretending to derive his genealogy from the *sunbeams*, is well known to be descended of as low, obscure, mongrel, and motley a mixture as any to be met with. The old man of the family is a mulatto; the mother an Indian," etc., etc. It is easy to imagine "Hard-Money's" feelings on taking up this number of the *Gazette*. We have no copy of the paper containing his reply; but who can doubt that it was pitched in the same lofty strain of scorn in which editors, Congressmen, and belligerent correspondents of our own day are accustomed to "hurl back" injurious accusations?

Turning to the other pages, we find the latest news from London to be under date of December 9. Among its items is one to the effect that 12,000 British troops are to be sent to New York in the spring. Another announces that "all the bishops but four, to their immortal honor, declined voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty, the American proclamation, and avoided countenancing the vindictive shedding of Christian blood." We also learn that "the vacancies in the Hessian troops alone, now at New York, it is said, require upward of 4000 to fill them up." A correspondent "from camp at Fazzel's place in Georgia," under date of January 27, gives a spirited account of the repulse of a British attack upon the camp. A "personal" states that "Major-General Arnold hath obtained leave to retire a while from the duties of his station to take charge of his domestic affairs."

Some of the advertisements are very curious. Here is an amusing sample:

> Was found the day of the battle at Monmouth, the 28 of July, 1778, by one of the company of militia under Capt. Parker, in the Jersey battalion, and put into Capt. Parker's baggage waggon, a good shirt, marked E. L., and a pair of trowsers or drawers, inclosed in a bag; any person proving the same by their particulars and proves property shall have them by applying to me at Hackbridge.
> HENRY DALGLISH.

Shirts and trowsers were evidently scarce and precious in those days; and the honesty of Mr. Henry Dalglish in advertising them, at an expense of two dollars (that being the rate for "advertisements of moderate length" in the *Gazette*), deserves to be put on permanent record.

Several other advertisements carry us back to a phase of society which has long passed away in the Northern States, and from which the whole Union is now happily free. Mr. Samuel Henry, of Trenton, offers twenty dollars reward for the return of "a negro man named Tom," who is described as "a well-set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high." Tom did not leave his master's house empty-handed; he had on a short bear-skin coat, white vest, buckskin breeches, and a round hat; he likewise took with him a brown coat lined with brown shalloon, one striped Damascus vest, and sundry other clothes." A postscript to the advertisement states that he was supposed to have taken "the York road," with the intention of getting "to the enemy." Most of the advertisers of goods, lands, etc., state that the Continental "emissions (of paper money) of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1773, will be received in payment."

No history could give so graphic and living a picture of the time as this dingy, insignificant sheet affords. It is the time itself. And if a newspaper not quite a hundred years old is so precious a memorial of manners, customs, and events, what would we give if we could have as faithful a record of the olden days of Greece and Rome? An eminent scholar has said that a copy of the *Athens Times* (had such a paper ever existed) of the days of Pericles would out weigh in historical value all the researches and discoveries of the most learned of antiquarians. The old Romans had something of the kind, but no copies have come down to us. The Chinese, who seem to have anticipated by ages many of the most important inventions of the European nations, claim also to have been the first to establish a newspaper; and if it be true that the files of the *Pekin Gazette*, preserved in the imperial library at the celestial capital, run back in unbroken succession three or four thousand years, according to the rather extravagant assertions of Chinese historians, it may be that they contain much that is curious and valuable, which the researches of scholars may some day bring to light for the benefit of outside barbarians.

Story of the Little Boy.

Mr. Stephens (Hon. A. H.) of Georgia in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria for the benefit of an orphan asylum and free school of that city related the following accident: "A poor little boy, on a cold night, with no house or roof to shelter his head, no paternal, maternal, guardian or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the home of a wealthy planter, who took him in, fed and lodged him, and sent him on his way with his blessing. These kind attentions cheered his heart and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled; Providence led him on, and he reached the legal profession. His host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy long before welcomed and entertained by her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm, tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motive connected with the profession. He undertook her case with a will not to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estate was secured to her in perpetuity, and," Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent an electric thrill throughout the house, "that boy stands before you."

The Same Old Horror.

When a custom once becomes firmly established, it is nearly impossible to suddenly break it up. So it is with the custom which has long prevailed among pedestrians, of walking on a railway track, and stepping out of the way of a train approaching on one track, directly in the way of another train on the other track. This feat is one which is extremely easy of performance, but except to those wishing to commit suicide, it is nearly always a very unsatisfactory one. Two men tried it the other day, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and must have been disagreeably astonished by the suddenness with which an unexpected train proceeded to dissect them. So many men have been killed in precisely the same way, that every one knows the danger of stepping on to a railway track without looking to see if a train is approaching. The practice has attained the dignity of a custom in some parts of the country, and warning and remonstrance seem to be of no avail against it.

Labor in Massachusetts.

The fourth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor is a voluminous document of seven hundred pages. The employment of children of tender years, from ten to twelve, or younger, is condemned by the report as "barbarous." The reduction of the hours of labor in Lowell and Lawrence is spoken of, and the report says: "We are strong in the belief that a still greater reduction could profitably be made."

The whole number of laborers under the class of agriculture, is, males, 32,-855; females, 31; under the class of professional and personal service, including clerks, laborers, sailors, &c., males, 62,874; females, 1,645; under manufactories, mechanics, and mining industries, males, 215,258; females, 70,-861.

From the table presented in appears that the total wages paid in the industrial and mechanical employment was $117,785,661; the number of persons engaged, 277,654; average wages of males per pay, $2.42; females, $1.07; youth and children, 68 cents. A table is also given of the wages of unskilled laborers. The subject of the cost of living is considered, and it appears that the average yearly expense of a family of about five persons is $697.71.

An interesting feature of the report relates to the savings; the number of deposits during the past year was 500,-516, the deposits amounting to an average of $84.84 to each depositor. Of 35,-603 depositors in thirty-six banks, 25,000 are wage laborers. This would give an average of seventy per cent. against sixty per cent. for last year. A table gives the number of deposits during the last year in sums of $5 and under; between $5 and $25, up to $1,000, with the amount of each division. Reports were received from ninety-six banks, showing that 173,495 deposits were made of $50 and under, amounting to $3,472,549.89; that 72,303 deposits were made between $50 and $300, amounting to $88,000,975.82; of this sum, $12,273,525.71 were deposited in amounts less than $300. "These figures," the report says, "are not estimates, but the actual amounts as reported by the bank officers. In our report of last year we gave the average under $50 as $19.28. It will be seen that the average this year is $20.14. The average deposit under $300 was given in the last report as $58.84. By these returns it is $50.35. The average deposit exceeding $300 is $607.26, or $100,-726 higher than the estimated average of last year. It will be noted that our estimated averages of last year were more favorable to the higher classes of deposits than the actual figures will warrant." The statement of last year is then repeated: that 3.7, of the amount of deposits belong to parties who are able to deposit more than $500 at one time, and that the deposits of 13-14 of the whole number of depositors amount to little more than the deposits of the remaining 1-14. The report also shows that 33,655 depositors, holding amounts of $50 and under, average $19.87; that 30,168 owned amounts between $50 and $300; that 63,823 depositors owned sums under $300 amounting to $4,920,-241.50, while 12,055 depositors owned amounts over $300, and amounting to $7,347,784.18. Part first of the report ends with statements in regard to the hours of labor. A return from one of the largest manufacturing corporations of Lowell shows a reduction in time of 18.06 per cent., a gain of twenty per cent., and an increase in wages of men of 49 cents per day, and of women 39 cents.

A New Business in Paris.

A singular business has lately been discovered at Paris. Two elegantly dressed ladies were pricing some carpets at the Magasin du Louvre, when the clerk noticed that some had disappeared, and, as the ladies were alone at the counter, they were politely asked to step up stairs, where they would be searched by persons of their sex. Of course they were much offended, but had to comply, and they were stalking up the stairs, when, lo! they dropped a collection of small articles along the way, which the people behind then picked up with great hilarity. It seems that the trick of these females was to throw down what they wished to steal, and, wearing large shoes, would slip them off and pick up the object with their foot; then lifting it as high as possible, hold it there, (the object, not the foot,) which can only be done after much practice; still it seems that ascending stairs is not feasible. Well, seeing their thefts discovered, they cried and fainted, and offered large sums of money to be let free, but in vain. Seventeen hundred francs' worth of articles were seized on them then, and they were taken to prison. They are Spaniards and lady-like in appearance, living in rue Lafayette, and sisters; one is married and her husband pretends to be a broker: their son was in one of our best schools, and they lived in great style. When the husband heard of his wife's arrest, he drove to his son's school, took him away, and left for parts unknown. Forty thousand francs' worth of goods of all kinds were seized in their apartment, nearly all belonging to the Magasin du Louvre, which they seem to have largely patronized.

A Remarkable Marine Engine.

The largest compound engine ever made in this country is now building by John Roach & Son, at the Morgan Iron Works, this city, for the United States frigate Tennessee. The vessel ranks second rate, is 335 feet long, 45 feet beam, and has a mean draft of 21 feet, with an immersed midships section of 725.47 square feet. Her displacement is 4,105 tons. The new engine is intended to take the place of the machinery known as the vibration lever engine.

There are ten cylindrical boilers, double-riveted throughout and with composition tubes. In each boiler there are two furnaces, thus giving a total of 478 square feet of grate surface, 12,836 square feet of heating surface, and 600 square feet of superheating surface, with a working pressure of 80 pounds absolute pressure. The surface condenser attached contains 7,237 square feet of condensing surface.

There are four cylinders, two high pressure and two low pressure. The engine has three thousand horse power, will make fifty-three revolutions every minute, and give a speed of fourteen knots an hour on a consumption of less than eighty tons of anthracite coal per day. The former consumption of the Tennessee for the same speed, with simple engines, was one hundred and twenty tons each per day. With the new machinery a twelve days' supply of coal can be carried in less space than a week's supply with the vessel's former engines. The ship will also be fitted with a four-bladed composition Hirsch screw, having a collective area of one hundred and eighteen square feet.—*N. Y. Paper*

A New Confidence Game.—A well-dressed young man stopped at a Vermont hotel last week, for a few days, and made acquaintances. The evening of the second day of his arrival a nice young lady came along, unattended, and instantly attracted the attention of the impressible youngsters, who canvassed her charms fully as they sat apart from her at supper. The stranger youth even went so far as to say that he would marry her if she would have him, and offered, for a substantial wager, to pop the question and have the marriage ceremony performed right away. The wager was accepted, and also the proposal of marriage, made so suddenly to her by the young man, and the parson called in, who soon united the twain. The sum wagered was paid over to the happy bridegroom, and he and his bride set out next day on their marriage tour. What lends romance to the circumstance is the fact that the young couple had already been man and wife for a year.

Oiled Furniture.—When oiled walnut begins to grow dingy, it can be made to look as fresh as new by re-oiling. Linseed or even olive oil can be used, but pure, good kerosene oil is much the best. Rub it well in with a soft woolen rag, and polish with clean, dry flannel.

The Andre Papers.

The following are copies of the original letters and documents found in the boots of Major Andre when he was captured by the immortal patriots, John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wert.

No. 1. Pass.

(Endorsed) Pass from General Arnold, dated September 20, 1780, to Joshua Smith and Mr. John Anderson, to pass the guards at King's Ferry.

Head Quarters, Robinson's House, September 20, 1780.

Permission is given to Joshua Smith Esquire, a gentleman, Mr. John Anderson, who is with him and his two servants to pass and repass the guards near King's Ferry at all times.

(Signed) B. Arnold, M. Gen'l.

No. 2.

Vulture, Sept. 22, 1780.

Pass to Joshua Smith to pass to White Plains.

Head Quarters, Robinson's House, September 22d, 1780.

Joshua Smith, Esq., has permission to pass the Guards to the White Plains, and to return, being on public business, by my Direction.

Signed B. Arnold, M. Gen'l.

No. 3.

(Letter enclosed to)

Thomas Smith, Esq., Haverstraw.

Robinson's House, Sept. 25, 1780.

Dear Brother:

I am here a prisoner, and am therefore unable to attend in Person. I would be obliged to you if you would deliver to Captain Cams, of Lee's Dragoons, a British uniform Coat, which you will find in one of the drawers in the room above stairs. I would be happy to see you. Remember me to your family. I am, affectionately yours,

(Signed) Joshua H. Smith.

Thomas Smith, Esq.

No. 4.

(Endorsed) Items.

Hennirut, (a word not intelligible.)

Elijah Hunter.

Mr. J Johnson, B. R——r.

Mr. J. Stowart to the care of Joshua Smith, Esq., to be left at Head Qrs.

Isaac Adams, 3, 8, 8.

No. 5.

[Endorsed] Gen'l Arnold's permission to Joshua Smith.

21 Sep., 1780 to Dobb's Ferry &c., &c.

Head Quarters, Robinson's House, Sept. 21, 1780.

Permission is granted to Joshua Smith, Esq. to go to Dobb's Ferry with three Men and a Boy in a Boat with a Flag to carry some Letters of a Private Nature for Gentlemen in New York and to return immediately.

(Signed) B. Arnold, M. Gen'l.

N. B. He has permission to go at such hours and times as the tide and his business suits.

B. A.

Endorsed.

No. 6.

Sept. 22, 1780.

Pass to Joshua Smith to pass to Dobb's Ferry.

Head Quarters, Robinson's House, Sept. 23, 1780.

Joshua Smith, Esq., has permission to pass with a Boat and three hands and a flag to Dobb's Ferry on Public business and to return immediately.

(Signed) B. Arnold, M. Gen'l.

No. 7.

[Endorsed] Arnold to John Anderson —Pass.

22d Sept. 1780.

Head Quarters, Robinson's House, Sept. 22, 1780.

Permit Mr. John Anderson to pass the Guards to the White Plains, or below, if He Chuses, He being on Public Business by my Direction.

B. Arnold, M. Gen'l.

No. 8.

(In Arnold's handwriting) Gustavus to John Anderson.

The following document is one of the highest importance to the British, inasmuch as "in case of alarm," it made the British—who would have caused the alarm—fully acquainted with the disposition of all the American forces in that vicinity, and thus enable them to counteract attack to the best advantage. It is of course in the traitor's own handwriting:

No. 9.

(Endorsed) Artillery Orders.

West Point, Sept. 5th, 1780.

The following disposition of the troops is to take place in Case of an alarm:

Capt. Dauphlin with his Company at Fort Putnam and to Detach an Officer with 12 men to Wyllys's Redoubt, a non-Commissioned Officer with 3 men to Webb's Redoubt, and the like number to Redoubt No. 4.

Captain Thomas and Company to repair to Fort Arnold.

Captain Simmons and Company to remain at the North and South Redoubts, at the East side of the River, until further orders.

Lieut. Parker, with 20 men of Capt. Jackson's Company will repair to Constitution Island, the remainder of the Company with Lieut. Masan's will repair to Arnold.

Capt. Lieut. Sergeant and Lieut. Blake with 20 Men of Capt. Treadwell's Company, will Repair to Redoubt No. 1 and 2, the remainder of the Company will be sent to Fort Arnold.

Late Jone's Company with Lieut. Fisk to repair to the South Battery.

The Chain Battery Sherburn's Redoubt, and the Grass Field pieces will be manned from Fort Arnold as Occasion may require.

The Commissary and Conductor of Military stores will in turn wait upon the Commanding Officer of Artillery for Orders.

The Artificers in the Garrison (agreeable to former Order) to repair to Fort Arnold, and there receive further Orders from the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

J. Barnes, Major Comm. Artillery.

No. 10.

(In the Traitor's own hand).

[Endorsed] Estimate of the Force at West Point and its dependencies Sept. 1780.

Estimate of Forces at West Point and its dependencies Sept. 13, 1780.

A Brigade of Massachusetts Militia and two Regiments of Rank and file New Hampshire—inclusion of 166 Batteaux men at Verplanks and Stoney Points	992
On command and Extra Service at Fish Kills, New Windsor, &c., &c., who may be called in occasionally	852
Three Regiments of Connecticut Militia under the Com'd of Colonel Wells on the lines near N. Castle	488
A Detachment of New York Levies on the Line	115
	2,447
Militia.	
Colonel Lamb's Regiment	167
Colonel Livingston's at Verplank and Stoney Points	80
Colonel Sheldon's Dragoons on the lines about half mounted	142
Batteaux Men and Artificers	250
Total	3,086

No. 11.

(In Arnold's hand).

[Endorsed] Estimate of Men to Man the Works at West Point 30th of Sept. 1780.

Estimate of the Number of Men necessary to Man the Works at West Point and in the Vicinity:

Fort Arnold	620
" Putnam	450
" Wyllys	140
" Webb	140
Redoubt No. 1	150
" " 2	150
" " 3	120
" " 4	100
" " 5	130
" " 6	78
North Redoubt	120
South "	130
Total	2,438

Villefanche, Engineer.

N. B. The Artillery Men are not included in the above Estimate.

The virluence and malice of Arnold's treachery are nowhere more manifest and detestible than in the following document. See how the arch fiend exposes the weakness of the Forts—the ease with which they could be set on fire—the facilities of approach—the commanding heights and rising grounds, etc. The whole too, an expose intended expressly for the British, and yet endorsed as if it had been a memorandum for his own private use and for General Washington.

No. 12

(Endorsed)

Remarks on Works at Wt. Point a copy to be transmitted to his Excell'y General Washington. Sept. 1780.

Fort Arnold is built of Dry Facines and Wood is in a ruinous condition, incomplete, and subject to take Fire from Shells or Canister.

Fort Putnam stone wanting great repairs the wall on the East side broke down, and rebuilding From the Foundation at the West and South side have been a Chevaux de Frise on the West side broke in many Places. The East side open, two Boom Proofs and Provision Magazine in the Fort, and slight Wooden Barracks, commanding piece of ground 500 yards West between the Fort and No 4—or Rocky Hill.

Fort Webb Built of Facines and Wood, a slight Work very dry and liable to be set on fire as the approaches are very easy, millions defiance to a single shot.

Fort Wyllys built of stone 5 feet high the Work above plank filled with Earth the stone work 15 feet the Earth 9 feet thick.—No Bomb Proofs, the Batteries without the Fort.

Redoubt No. 1. On the South side wood 9 feet thick, no cannon in the works, a slight and single Abatters, no ditch or Picket, Cannon on two Batteries. No Bomb Proofs.

Redoubt No. 2. The same as No. 1. No Bomb Proofs.

Redoubt No. 3, a slight Wood Work 3 Feet thick very dry no bomb Proofs, a single Abatters, the work easily set on fire—no cannon.

Redoubt No. 4. A Wooden work about 10 feet high at four or five feet thick, the West side faced with a stone wall 8 feet high and four thick. No Bomb Proof. two six pounders, a slight Abatter, a Commanding piece of ground 500 yards Wt.

The North Redoubt on the East side built of stone 4 feet high, above the stone wood filled in with Earth. Very Dry, no ditch, a Bomb Proof, three Batteries without the Fort, a poor Abatter, a Rising piece of ground 500 yards So. the approaches under Cover to within 20 yards. The work easily fired with Faggots dipted in Pitch, &c.

South Redoubt much the same as the North, a Commanding piece of ground 500 yards due East—3 Batteries without the Fort.

No. 13.

(In Arnolds hand-writing.)

Undated. Copy of a Council of War held Sept. 6th 1780.

At a Council of War held in camp Bergen County Sept 1780.

Present the Commander-in-chief. The Commander-in-chief states to the Council, that since he had the honor of laying before the General Officers, at Morristown, the 6th of June last, a general view of our circumstance, several important events have occurred, which have materially changed the prospect of the Campaign.

That the success expected from France, instead of coming out in one body, and producing a Naval Superiority in those Seas, has been divided into two Divisions, the first of which only consisting of seven ships of the line, one forty-four, and six smaller Frigates, with five thousand land forces, had arrived at Rhode Island.

That a Reinforcement of six ships of the line from England having reinforced the enemy, had made their Naval Force in these seas amount to Nine Sail of the Line, Two fifties and Forty-four, and a number of smaller Frigates, a Force completely superior to that of our Allies, and which has in consequence held them Blocked up in the harbor of Rhode Island till the 25th ult. at which Period the British Fleet disappeared, and, no advice of them has since been received.

That Accounts received by the Alliance Frigate, which left France in July, announces the sailing of Divisions of the Fleet in Brest, with several other Ships, by a British Fleet of thirty-two sail of the line, and a Fleet of the Allies of Thirty-six or thirty-eight Ships of the line, ready to put to sea from Cadiz, to relieve the Fort of Brest.

That most of the States, in their answers to the requisitions made of them, give the strongest assurances of doing every thing in their power to furnish the men and the supplies required for the expected co-operation. The object of which, however, has been far short of our expectations, for not much above one-third of the Levies demanded for the Continental Battalions, nor above the same proportion of Militia have been assembled, and the supplies have been so inadequate that there was a necessity of dismissing all the Militia, whose immediate service could be dispensed with, to lessen our Consumption, notwithstanding which, the Troops now in the Field are severely suffering for want of Provisions.

That the army of this Post and in the vicinity, in operating Force, consists of 10,400 Continental Troops and about 400 Militia, besides which is a Regiment of Continental Troops of about 500, at Rhode Island, left there for the assistance of our Allies against any attempt of the enemy that way, and two Connecticut State Regiments, amounting to 800, at North Castle.

The Times of Service for which the Levies are engaged will expire the first of January, which, if not replaced, allowing for the usual Casualities, will reduce the Continental Army to less than 6,000 men.

That since the state to the Council above referred to, the Enemy have brought a detachment of about 3,000 men from Charles Town to New York, which makes the present operating Force in this Quarter between Ten and Eleven thousand men.

That the Kingsbridge Force, now in the Southern States, has not been lately ascertained by any distinct accounts, but the General supposes it can not be less than 7,000 (of which about 2,-500 are at Savannah) in this estimate the Diminishing effect of the Climate is not supposed to be equal to the increase of Force derived from the Disappointed.

That, added to the loss of Charles Town and its Garison, accounts of a recent misfortune to the Southern Army under Major General Gates, giving advice of a general action which happened on the 16th of August, near Campden, in which the army under his Command met with a total defeat, and in all probability the whole of the Continental Troops, and a Considerable part of the Militia would be cut off.

That the State of Virginia has been some time exerting itself to raise a Body of 3,000 Troops to serve till the end of December, 1781, but how far it has succeeded is not known.

That Maryland has been directed to raise 2,000 Men of which a sufficient number to compose one Battalion was to have come to this army. The remainder to recruit the Maryland line—but in consequence of the late advices, an order has been sent to march the whole Southward.

That the Enemies Force in Canada, Halifax, St. Augustine, and at Penobscot, remains much the same as stated in the preceding Council.

That there is still reason to believe the Court of France intend pursuing the Original Intention of giving effectual succor to this Country, as soon as Circumstances will permit; and it is hoped the second Division will certainly arrive in the course of the fall.

That a Fleet greatly superior to that of the Enemy in the West Indies, and a formidable land Force had sailed some time since from Martinique to make a Combined attack upon the Island of Jamaica, that there is a possibility of a reinforcement from the Grand Quarter also, to the Fleet of our Ally at Rhode Island.

The Commander-in-Chief having thus given the Council a full view of our present Situation and future prospects, requests the opinion of each member in writing, what plan it will be advisable for him to pursue, in the present Campaign, ought to be directed in the course of this fall and winter, taking into consideration the alternative of having or not having a Naval Superiority, whether any offensive operations can be immediately undertaken against which Post, what ought to be our immediate Preparations and dispositions, particularly whether we can afford or ought to send any Reinforcements from this Army to the Southern States, and to what amount, the Council requests to be favored with these opinions by the 10th instant at farthest.

This concludes the famous "*Andre Papers*." A more remarkable set of documents no man ever set foot on before.—The papers themselves look yellow, are much crumbled and worn, and bear evident marks of age.

Every reader can at once see the infinite importance of these papers. Had they been permitted to reach their ultimate destination, in the boot of Major Andre, according to the hopes of the high contracting parties, Benedict, Arnold and Major Andre, what a change would have come over the destinies of these United States. Everlasting gratitude, however, to John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Hert. They arrested the spy, exposed the traitor, and saved the country.

A Sad Story of Defalcation.

A letter from Penn Yan, N. Y., gives the sad results of a defalcation and elopement there. Burns, one of the party, was for four successive terms elected County Treasurer, with a family consisting of a wife and three children. A short time ago he left, and shortly after a young lady, his ward, also left. It was soon after found that Burns was a defaulter to the amount of $42,000, and efforts were made to find him. A dispatch received from San Francisco announced that he was there and that he was insane. On the 12th of February the Sheriff and one of Burns' bondsmen, started for San Francisco, and, arriving there on the 20th, took Burns in custody. The meeting between the defaulter and former friend is said to have been most affecting. He grasped the hand of Sheriff Dinturff and wept like a child. As soon as he could articulate a word he exclaimed, "I'm so glad you have come! I'm so glad you have come!" He was then seized with convulsions, and it was some time before he was restored to reason. When he left Penn Yan he wore a heavy black beard, reaching almost to his waist, and his hair was very black. When arrested he had shaved off his beard and his hair was very gray. He is a man forty years of age, but his appearance now is that of a man of sixty.

When the San Francisco officers went to arrest Burns at his hotel, the latter said to his ward, who was with him, "I told you so, Cynthia; I knew they would find us!" and burst into a violent fit of weeping.

In response to inquiries made of him at San Francisco by Sheriff Dinturff, as to where he had been since he left, Burns stated that he and his ward left New York for Central America, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. The knowledge of his crimes, however, disabled him for business, and he determined to travel, thinking his mind might be quieted of his guilt. He went to England, Ireland, Wales and other European countries, but could enjoy nothing. From Europe he went on a voyage to the Sandwich and Barbados Islands, and finally, on the 10th of January last, landed in San Francisco, a heart-broken, cheerless man. In all his wanderings he was accompanied by his ward, and was haunted continually by the thought that he was pursued. He had a perpetual longing to return to Penn Yan and give himself up, but was restrained by the woman. He said that he never ceased to believe that he would, sooner or later, be apprehended, and arrived at that stage that he was impatient of the delay in justice overtaking him. The happiest moment he experienced since he left Penn Yan was that when he saw Sheriff Dinturff enter his cell, and knew that at last the dreadful suspense was over. He told the Sheriff that he could scarcely wait to reach home, so that he might confess his crimes, receive his punishment, and again commence a new life.

The Scannell Case.

Three weeks were wasted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the Scannell murder trial. The jury came into Court after having been out more than twenty-four hours, with the assertion that they saw no probability of agreeing upon a verdict. Judge Brady thereupon discharged them, and sent Scannell back to the Tombs, to take his chance of another trial after a few more months delay. There was no serious denial of the killing. The main defense was placed upon the metaphysical question of moral insanity, which was most elaborately worked out, as though its main object was to produce insanity in the jury. For many months the prisoner sought the life of Donohue, shooting at him three or four times and wounding him once before. He accused him of killing his brother, Florence Scannell, in a fight two years ago, where the two Scannells attacked Donohue and others in a political quarrel.

From that time the prisoner has frequently displayed great emotion when his brother was mentioned, or when he chanced to meet Donohue, whom he had repeatedly threatened to kill. He showed the Court a sample paroxysm while his counsel was summing up. It is very doubtful if he produced any favorable impression. Judge Brady charged the jury on Friday afternoon. He trusted to their good sense for a correct appreciation of the evidence, and fully explained the legal definition of insanity, the occurrence of which would deprive the homicide of criminality. He drew this distinction between unrestrained passion of malice or revenge and that frenzy in which reason and moral responsibility are overthrown and man becomes like a wild beast, dangerous to friend and foe. Sunday morning the jury came into Court. They had not agreed, and wished further light on the subject of insanity. A clear repetition of the law on that point was given them from the bench; yet, after a vain endeavor, they were still unable to agree. It is reported that eight of the twelve had no doubt about their duty to find a verdict of murder in the first degree. Four wondered at the studid obstinacy of twice their number, and voted for the proved insanity of the prisoner.

This result is another confirmation of the truth of an assertion which brought Jack Reynolds to the halter—that "hanging is played out." No other offence is so little likely to be punished in New York as the taking of human life. It may occasion temporary loss of liberty, but the chances of its bringing the slayer to the scaffold are very slim. Life becomes utterly at the mercy of any drunken ruffian in the car or an embittered antagonist in any feud. Scotland requires only a majority of a jury for a conviction. A change of English law is proposed in the same direction; and in the New York Assembly last week, Mr. Voorhis introduced a bill declaring "that after the passage of this act a verdict rendered by two-thirds of a regularly empanelled jury shall be considered in all criminal cases the verdict of such jury." Such a farce as Scannell's case has proved shows that our own statutes might be improved, in the interests of public safety, by a modification of the rules governing trials for murder.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Modoc Lava Bed.

Jesse Applegate, writing to the Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin*, gives the following description of the lava bed in which the hostile Modoc Indians are now intrenched:

The stronghold of the Modoc Indians is a "pedregal" of the most entensive and elaborate description—an irregular volcanic surface of basalt, trachyte, &c., more or less broken into upheavals from below, and cracked and fissured in the process of cooling. It occupies, with but few intervals, nearly a hundred square miles.